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ABSTRACT

The seven narrative reports featured in this publication detail the accomplishments, in seven key areas, of State Grant Programs (Titles I, II, and III) funded by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). These descriptions of state and local library activities, demonstrating how libraries are meeting a variety of users' needs, are: (1) "Meeting the Literacy Challenge from a Federal Perspective" (Adrienne Chute); (2) "Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped" (Clare De Cleene); (3) "Library Services to the Handicapped" (including the mentally retarded, hearing or speech impaired, emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or otherwise health impaired) (Clare De Cleene); (4) "Library Services to the Institutionalized" (including residents in state hospitals and correctional institutions) (Trish Skaptason); (5) "Library Services through Major Urban Resource Libraries and Metropolitan Public Libraries Which Serve as National or Regional Resource Centers" (Clarence Fogelstrom); (6) "Public Library Construction" (Donald Fork); and (7) "Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing" (Dorothy Kittel). The appended additional details and/or statistics for five of the seven reports include brief descriptions of individual projects in each of the states. The appendixes make up more than half of the document. (CGD)

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LSCA Programs:

An Action Report

IR052 326

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Library Programs

LSCA Programs:
An Action Report

January 1988

U.S. Department of Education
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Foreword

The State Grant Programs, Titles I, II, and III of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), support public library activities through formula grants to State Library administrative agencies. Each year the State agencies submit annual reports to the Public Library Support Staff (PLSS) that describe 14 areas of activities funded under these programs. The PLSS administrative librarians collect data from these reports and compile summary reports detailing the accomplishments of LSCA programs. This book features seven of these reports, chosen primarily for their current thematic interest. They describe State and local library activities that demonstrate how libraries are meeting a wide variety of needs among users across the Nation.

State Librarians and staff spent many hours gathering and submitting the information that provided the basis for the reports that follow. I wish to thank everyone who has contributed to this endeavor. In the U.S. Department of Education, Robert Klassen, Director of the Public Library Support Staff, recognized the desirability of disseminating program accomplishments. Administrative librarians Adrienne Chute, Clare De Cleene, Trish Skaptason, Clarence Fogelstrom, Donald Fork, and Dorothy Kittel applied their knowledge and experience in the library field to analyze data in the State reports and write the articles. Joyce White, of the Library Programs staff, provided editorial assistance; Lyn Robinson, Angela Miles, Veronica Davis, and Lanette Burkley, also of the Library Programs staff, provided word-processing support.

This publication provides a wealth of information about the ways in which LSCA funds are being used to make library services available in these special program areas.

Anne J. Mathews
Director
Library Programs
Office of Educational
Research and Improvement

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Introduction

Legislation providing funding for public library services was first authorized in 1956 by the Library Services Act. This initial support was restricted, however, to rural libraries. Since then, periodic amendments to the Act have reflected Congressional responses to various library needs. The amendments of 1964, Title II, authorized funds for public library construction; and the amendments of 1966, Title III, authorized projects to encourage interlibrary cooperation, and projects for the institutionalized and physically handicapped. Later amendments provided funding for national or regional resource centers, projects to serve persons with limited English-speaking ability, and special assistance to major urban resource libraries. The most recent amendments (1984) added program priorities for the elderly, adult literacy, and improved access through technology.

The Office of the Public Library Support Staff has program responsibility for LSCA Titles I, II, and III. We receive plans and programs from the State Library administrative agencies based on the objectives of the Act. Our administrative librarians provide technical assistance to the States during the grant period and then study their annual reports, which are kept on file in our office. In reviewing these reports, the administrative librarians have noted trends in the library field, such as an increase in the use of technology to automate services as well as to facilitate literacy instruction.

This compilation is the result of a Public Library Support Staff effort to disseminate information on seven key programs: literacy, the blind and physically handicapped, the handicapped, the institutionalized, major urban resource libraries and national or regional resource centers, public library construction, and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Each report was written by the administrative librarian with responsibility for that particular program. Therefore, the writing style and format of the reports differ. Each key area is covered by a narrative description, and five of the reports present additional details and/or statistics in the appendices.

Robert Klassen
Director
Public Library Support Staff

Abbreviations

These abbreviations are used in many of the abstracts and in the appendices:

ABE:	Adult basic education
AV:	Audiovisual
ED:	Department of Education
ESL:	English as a second language
FCC:	Federal Communications Commission
FY:	Fiscal year
GED:	General equivalency diploma
IBM PC:	International Business Machines personal computer
ILL:	Interlibrary loan
LSCA:	Library Services and Construction Act

MEETING THE LITERACY CHALLENGE:

A FEDERAL PERSPECTIVE

By

Adrienne Chute

THE 1980's--LITERACY UNDER LSCA TITLE I

Background

The Library Services Program, Title I of LSCA, has been the most consistent source of Federal funds for library literacy projects since the early 1970's when Congress added several priority areas, including services to the disadvantaged. The first Title I literacy projects were funded under this priority area. Although the LSCA Title I program continued to support library literacy projects, it did so on a project-by-project basis without particular emphasis on literacy in the Act. The grantees--State and local libraries--determined the direction of individual projects. In the most recent reauthorization of LSCA in FY 1984, however, Congress included an emphasis on literacy, making it a separate priority area under Title I and adding Title VI, a new literacy program, to the Act.

Two hundred thousand individuals were served by LSCA literacy projects in FY 1981, (the most recent year for which this statistic is available). From FY 1980 to FY 1984 the amount of Federal, State, and local funds spent on Title I literacy projects almost tripled, increasing from $1.5 million to $4.2 million. During the same period, the number of projects increased almost 2 1/2 times, from 39 in FY 1980 to 97 in FY 1984.

State Initiatives Under LSCA

Many States have given literacy projects increased support since 1980, and several States have developed particularly strong literacy programs. For example, in FY 1984 California committed $2.5 million in LSCA funds to 27 public libraries to begin the California Literacy Campaign. The various public libraries established programs in over 100 communities under the initial grants. The projects were reported to have generated at least $1.3 million in contributed services. Currently the California Literacy Campaign estimates that California has 10,000 tutors. An evaluation of this effort, completed in October 1984, noted that "the early accomplishments of the campaign ... have been truly amazing. The California Literacy Campaign has accomplished in eight months what many community-based adult literacy programs would have needed at least two years to do." The evaluation concluded that there was "every indication that, should the campaign be able to maintain its current level of qualitative and quantitative services, it will be one of the most successful community-based adult literacy programs ever attempted in the United States." 1/

The California legislature appropriated $3.5 million in State funds in FY 1985 to continue and expand the California Literacy Campaign. For FY 1986 the State legislature appropriated $4 million in State funds for 46 existing literacy programs. This was a clear indication of the dramatic impact of LSCA funds as an incentive for a statewide literacy effort.

LSCA funds have helped other States to generate State supported literacy programs. For example, New York's new Adult Literacy Services Program, a discretionary literacy grant program administered by the State Library, provided $400,000 in FY 1986 for adult literacy grants to be carried out by public library systems. Projects were operated in direct coordination with local public schools, colleges, or other organizations. In FY 1986 the Illinois State Library received $2 million in State funding and in FY 1987 received $4 million. In addition to California, New York, and Illinois, other States with a strong commitment to literacy include Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

From FY 1984 to FY 1986, the number of States with LSCA literacy projects nearly doubled, from 26 States to 47.

General Trends

Between FY 1982 and FY 1984, 250 LSCA literacy projects demonstrated an increasing interest in adult literacy and provided a broad range of literacy services. There was also a trend away from small projects with a low commitment of funds to larger projects involving more funds such as statewide projects. Another trend was a decrease in adult basic education projects for those with some reading ability and an increase in activities for those with no reading skills. Also, ESL classes decreased, and projects using technology increased.

LSCA Project Activities and Specific Trends

Literacy Materials - Print

Since FY 1980 many libraries have used LSCA Title I funds to acquire and disseminate literacy materials. The following are examples of such projects. In FY 1985, the Westbrook Public Library (Connecticut) purchased literacy materials and produced A Users Guide to the Literacy Volunteers' Collection of the Westbrook Public Library. Similarly, the Suffolk Cooperative Library System (New York, 1984) produced a bibliography, High Interest Low Reading Level Books. The listing was organized in three sections: Basic Reading (listed by reading level), English as a Second Language, and Teacher's Manuals and Tutor Aids. The bibliography also had an author, title, and subject index. The Suffolk Library found that because most tutoring took place in the library, many students, as well as their friends and families, became library users. Another approach, used by an Ohio grant to the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, analyzed the already existing library collection to determine materials suitable for adult illiterates and identified 450 items. In a dissemination effort, the Reader Development Program of the

Free Library of Philadelphia provided books for agencies working with adults with low reading levels. In FY 1985, 97 local agencies participated in literacy programs in the area. The Free Library gave the books away without charge, making 450 titles available for the program.

There has also been a growing trend to develop literacy materials that match the culture and interests of the community from which the illiterate comes. While most LSCA projects did not emphasize this trend, this type of community literacy approach was reflected in several LSCA projects. For example, the Broward County Division of Libraries in Florida developed its own literacy materials, using volunteers to produce local literacy materials for projects and to publish literacy newsletters containing student work. This project was featured on ABC Nightline with Ted Koppel.

LSCA literacy projects, especially those using the Literacy Volunteers of America (LVA) method, often have used newspapers as instructional materials. (Content is current, varied, and relevant to adult interests. Newspapers address survival skills such as buying goods and services, and finding a job through the classified ads. For this reason, newspapers are good for teaching comprehension skills and spark interesting group discussions. Newspapers are inexpensive and easily available. Sections are short. Readability of different sections ranges from 4-12th grade reading levels, so the newspaper can be used with most students.)

Adults have been motivated to learn to read when they have linked reading to a personal goal, such as getting a job, reading the Bible, learning about prenatal care, or getting a driver's license. Adult new readers have wanted to blend in with other adults; therefore, it has been important that materials be visible, look "adult," and not be placed in the children's area of the library. Literacy and Libraries: A Planning Manual, developed by the Lincoln Trails Libraries System (Illinois), recommended that controlled vocabulary materials not be cataloged because new readers generally do not use catalogs. (They browse or ask the librarian and are easily overwhelmed by library jargon and processes.) The manual recommended a simple arrangement such as organizing materials in broad subject categories like Jobs; Health; etc.

In addition to printed materials, LSCA literacy projects also added audiovisual materials to their literacy collections. For example, the South Carolina State Library became a depository and resource for literacy audiovisual materials. These materials were available to local libraries to promote literacy awareness and to enhance training at the local level.

Literacy Materials - Software

Several LSCA Title I projects developed software for use in computer-assisted literacy instruction (CAI) programs. In FY 1984, an LSCA Title I project at the Jacob Edwards Library in Southbridge, Massachusetts developed a computer-assisted literacy program that included materials for limited English-speaking persons, because beginner software for the limited English-speaking was lacking. A persistent problem in adult literacy programs has been the lack of low level (grades 0-4) materials that have an appropriate interest level for adults.

Two New York projects, the Mid-York Library System and the Queens Borough Public Library, reported that a useful criterion in selecting literacy hardware was the availability of compatible high quality, adult education software. Queens Borough previewed and evaluated 200 software programs before purchasing Apple microcomputers. Compatible software was purchased in four categories: drill and practice, word processing, tutorials, and educational games. Likewise, the Mid-York Library System identified more educational software available for the Apple computer than for any other microcomputer. The project purchased an Apple IIe microcomputer with duodisk drive, color monitor, and an Okidata Microline 92 printer with graphics capability. A color monitor was selected because the colorful graphics available in many programs lose appeal without the color capability on the screen. (The Mid-York Library System also made the discovery that because of the clever graphics in juvenile software packages and the novelty of the computer, most adults enjoyed children's software and were not insulted by it.)

Using a different approach, in FY 1985, the Chemung-Southern Tier Library System developed software that followed the Literacy Volunteers of America method of teaching reading. Twenty-five thousand dollars in LSCA funds were used to hire a programmer to develop literacy education software for use by students on microcomputers. Commodore 64 computers were purchased and installed in five of the system's public libraries. Starting with the basic teaching manual of Literacy Volunteers of America, the programmer developed a series of software programs in Commodore BASIC (disk version), which supported each of the major activities carried out by tutors. Some of the programs took the form of an "electronic notebook," aiding the tutor to generate and keep track of various drills, word lists, and mastery levels. Other software could be used by the tutor and student together, or by the student alone. Some of this software traded in the media of pencil, paper, and workbook for an electronic counterpart. Other software met all of a purist's definitions of CAI, with program branching dependent on a student's test answers, etc. All the software had advantages in terms of consistency and repeatability due to the computer's capability to direct a task to be performed over and over again. The summer 1985 issue of The Bookmark (New York State Library) included several annotated literacy software lists, developed in the Mid-York and Chemung-Southern Tier System literacy projects.

Teaching Methods

People have always had different learning styles. Literacy programs have assessed the student's needs and have matched the student to the method that worked best for him. A method that was popular from the 1920s to the early 1970s was the whole word approach (look-say method) in which the student memorized whole words. Recently, however, the trend has been back to phonics. In the past two decades, research has confirmed that children learn to read more effectively when they learn phonics (sounding out words) first. / Several literacy groups have come forward with materials based on traditional approaches.

LSCA literacy projects have often used the Laubach method and the Literacy Volunteers of America method, as well as other more innovative approaches. Projects following the Laubach method have used a structured, phonics-based series of workbooks to teach reading to adults. One advantage of using workbooks has been that tutors without a teaching background have been provided a structured curriculum. On the other hand, projects following the LVA

method have used a more eclectic approach that has included the whole word method and some phonics. One of the strengths of the LVA method has been that the language experience approach has been used, which fused reading and writing. (The student dictates a story about an experience from his own life. The tutor writes the story down and then uses it as the reading text, which makes the reading experience more relevant.) LVA has also used newspapers or other student materials as reading texts.

The Queens Borough Public Library (New York), however, used another approach in writing classes for adult new readers. No texts or workbooks were utilized. Direction was given through a series of idea cards, teacher critiques, and peer support.

A number of FY 1984 California LSCA projects experimented with other reading methods such as the following: Auditory Discrimination in Depth (ADD) tried by the Siskiyou County Public Library; The Literacy Council of Alaska (LCA) method (a former Right-to-Read and Adult Basic Skills academy) used by the San Bernadino County Library; and the Lindamood method used by the Mudoc County Adult Tutorial Program. Also, the Ventura County Library Services Agency (California) developed its own curriculum based on a psycholinguistic approach to reading.

Program Approaches

Most LSCA Title I projects used the traditional one-to-one tutoring approach, though some projects focused on community literacy and technology, the other two major types of approaches. Still other projects provided specialized literacy service to population subgroups.

A. One-to-One Tutoring Programs: A Model

A number of the LSCA Title I projects have been quite successful in using the one-to-one tutoring approach. From a review of these projects over the past five years, a model of a successful one-to-one tutoring program emerged. The model incorporates elements identified in LSCA Title I projects as key factors in their successes, and some successful elements identified in a recent Department of Education Study, Guidebook for Effective Literacy Practice. The elements fall into seven categories: 1) planning and administering literacy programs; 2) public and student recruitment; 3) volunteer recruitment and management; 4) tutor training; 5) materials and instructional methods; 6) evaluation; and 7) students. The name of the State which described the successful element is indicated in parenthesis.

1. Planning and administering literacy programs:

   - Development of literacy planning manual (Illinois).
   - A certified teacher or reading specialist in a key role in the project (Ohio, New York).
   - A full-time paid literacy coordinator to serve as the core around which the literacy volunteers were organized (Indiana, North Carolina).

- Project planning that accounted for the fluctuating rates of enrollment, students on a waiting list, tutor recruitment, training, and the fact that most projects required approximately three months development to be ready to provide tutoring (California).

- A community literacy partnership formed with adult education, social service agencies, other literacy groups, the military, and the private sector (Indiana, California).

- Regional literacy networks (Maryland, New York, Kentucky).

- Stable secure funding and a long-term commitment to teaching adults to read. (It can take several years for those in the 0-4th grade functional level to learn to read. California has used the terms "Literacy Program" or "literacy service" because they imply an essential, ongoing library service. On the other hand, the term, "literacy project," implies a short-term activity.) (South Carolina, Massachusetts, California).

2. Publicity and student recruitment:

   - Local or regional literacy hotline (Illinois).

   - Recognition that personal contact was the most effective tool in reaching tutors and students (Illinois).

   - Audiovisual or oral media directed to recruiting illiterate population. Print media used to reach literate community, volunteers, funding sources, and friends and families of illiterates (Illinois).

   - Radio, television talk shows, exhibits, public speaking engagements, and advertisments that reached illiterates in the community. Creative approaches by the private sector included advertising in the television supplement of local newspapers and on grocery bags; distributing literacy bookmarks in bank statements; placing notices in church bulletins and phone bills; and advertising directed toward government employees. Some projects provided a brochure describing the program to barbershops, hardware stores, local restaurants, bars, laundromats, doctors, and optometrists, and requested permission to display a poster in their places of business; posters were also displayed on buses. Literacy brochures were used as food tray liners at fast food restaurants. Public sector efforts included placing brochures in monthly welfare recipient checks, and at food stamp offices. (Florida, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Guidebook for Effective Literacy Practice).

   - Development of a local literacy directory (New York).

   - Low income students given priority in being assigned tutors (New York).

3. Volunteer recruitment and management:

   - Literacy volunteers recruited from the target community, and former illiterates used to recruit students and volunteers. For example, Lois Gross, a former illiterate in Kentucky, recruited singlehandedly 545 students and 456 tutors in one year (Florida, Kentucky).

   - Volunteers recruited from many sectors, i.e., students, retired people, former illiterates, service clubs, and corporations to meet the need for tutors, as middle class women, long the basis of the volunteer pool, became less available as volunteers (Illinois, New York, California).

   - Creative use of volunteers to support other project needs, i.e., providing child care and transportation for students, producing literacy materials, and fund-raising (North Carolina, California).

   - Requirements for volunteers clarified by including specific expectations in a job description. For example, a volunteer might be interested to know that 60 percent of volunteer time will be spent in direct tutoring and 40 percent in preparation and travel time (California).

   - An incentive minimum wage paid to develop new pools of tutors (California).

   - Interviews with prospective volunteers and students to get a sense of their values and needs so that tutors and students are well matched (Illinois).

     (One problem identified in a tutor evaluation conducted by the Lutheran Church Women was that tutors talked too much and overwhelmed their students, who were not accustomed to verbalizing their thoughts.)

   - Monthly calls to each volunteer to provide support and encouragement (Florida).

     (The evaluation conducted by the Lutheran Church Women found that 50 percent of volunteer tutors did not reach the first tutoring session.)

4. Tutor training:

   - Basic training for tutors, followed by periodic in-service training, to keep tutors up-to-date. A tutor-training handbook was developed for the project and a videotape of tutor-training was produced to serve as a refresher for tutors and to lend to groups in the community (North Carolina, Indiana, South Carolina).

   - Tutor-training workshops on television (Kentucky).

   - Tutors trained in a variety of teaching methods by local reading specialists in schools and colleges (California).

   - A cadre of available trained tutors so students who requested help didn't have to wait for a tutor to be trained (North Carolina).

   - Sensitivity training for librarians about adult new readers (Iowa).

5. Materials and instructional methods:

   - Curriculum that included not only reading, but also math and writing (California, New York, Massachusetts).

   - Lesson plans and individualized learning plans developed and used. A variety of teaching methods were used to adapt to the learning style of the student (North Carolina).

   - Curriculum that included life skills seminars on topics such as health, personal finance, etc. (Illinois).

   - Development by project of its own locally-oriented materials (Florida).

   - Materials selected carefully and included in a catalog (Ohio).

   - Literacy materials evaluated and restocked regularly (North Carolina).

   - Cooperative purchase of materials (Illinois).

   - Program suggestions manual developed (Illinois).

6. Evaluation:

   - A needs assessment conducted prior to the beginning of the project, with continual evaluation during the project (Illinois, South Carolina).

   - Testing of students before, during, and after literacy training to evaluate progress (New York, North Carolina).

   - Tutors evaluated by students as well as supervisors (Illinois).

     (An evaluation by the Lutheran Church Women found that some tutors were unable to read a tutoring manual written at the 8th-grade level.)

   - Student termination tracked, and feedback used to improve the program (New York).

     (Projects have identified high dropout rates due to boredom with materials and lack of support, e.g., child care and transportation services.)

   - Summative evaluation conducted at the end of the program year, including observations on completion of program objectives; student progress (as measured by testing, student's affective changes (e.g., self-esteem), and whether or not the student met his personal goal (e.g., reading the Bible)); volunteer participation; and community impact (Massachusetts).

7. Students:

   - Student-set goals with immediate attention given to these goals. Instruction stopped when the student decided to stop (New Jersey, Ohio).

   - Orientation with peer counselors provided for new students to allow learners to express their concerns regarding returning to school and

to allow fellow students to describe how they overcame obstacles (Guidebook for Effective Literacy Practice, Illinois).

- Book clubs for adult new readers (Ohio, Illinois).

- Supportive tutor-student relationships (New York).

  (A meaningful relationship with the tutor is cited almost universally by learners when asked why they remain in literacy programs.)

- Summer literacy reading program for children incorporating field trips to the police department, post office, a radio station, and a printing shop to illustrate to students that no matter what you decide to do in life, reading is very important (Illinois).

- Tutoring provided at locations and times convenient for students (New Jersey, Ohio).

- Student materials featured in literacy newsletter (South Carolina, Indiana).

- Pre-adult basic education classes to ease the transition from one-to-one tutoring to a group learning situation (New York).

- Radio reading program for children broadcast daily or weekly (Illinois).

- "Diploma" of recognition awarded to students as they progress through each of the four Laubach levels (South Carolina).

- Student literacy committee formed to follow up on potential student dropouts, encourage student input, and plan social activities (New York).

- Project particulary selective in choice of tutor for 0 to 1.5 grade level. Students on this level require special attention (New York).

In FY 1985 an LSCA one-to-one tutoring program received special recognition. Mrs. Kathleen E. Tice, Community Services Librarian for the Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library, was honored with the 1985 American Library Trustee Association (ALTA) Literacy Award. Mrs. Tice was credited with establishing a new library service, Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE), in cooperation with the Anne Arundel County Literacy Council and the County Board of Education's adult basic education program. Mrs. Tice also organized a public relations campaign that resulted in an unusual increase in both the number of adult students and volunteers for tutor training. In FY 1982, 576 students, tutors, and teachers in Anne Arundel County used ABLE materials in literacy programs. In addition, literacy information requests increased from 56 to over 350 per month. Publicity efforts spotlighted the availability of materials and programs, and highlighted the problems of functionally illiterate adults in our society.

Another one-to-one LSCA tutoring project conducted by the Cherokee County Public Library (South Carolina) received two awards. In June 1985, the South Carolina Literacy Association honored the project with the "Pursuit of Excellence" Award for the second year in a row. The project also received a National Award for special effort from Laubach Literacy Action for its "rapid and stable development."

B. Community Literacy Programs

Community literacy programs operate "in the neighborhood served and are often run by neighbors of those [served]. [These programs address] the social, economic, and cultural issues of that neighborhood... ." 3/ Because literacy in and of itself cannot alter structural inequities or socioeconomic sources of powerlessness, community-oriented programs use literacy instruction as a means of promoting critical awareness, self-confidence, self-esteem, and community participation.

Community control has made Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center (New York) unique among public libraries. The people who have directed and operated the center live in the surrounding community; they have not been professional librarians. They have had the support of the Queens Borough Public Library and a professional librarian on staff to provide technical assistance. The center has offered an elementary school student homework assistance program since 1969, using six college students at a time as tutors in reading and math. In 1985, 80 students were enrolled, and there was a waiting list. An information and referral service has provided survival information on such topics as child care, youth resources, legal aid referral, educational opportunties, consumer complaints, health services, holiday depression, etc., and provided a community bulletin board. In 1981 Langston Hughes became an outreach center for the Queens Borough Public Library's Literacy Volunteer project. In 1983 Mrs. Barbara Bush, wife of Vice-President George W. Bush, visited Langston Hughes as part of her national campaign to encourage reading and eradicate illiteracy.

Several libraries used LSCA Title I funds for library-based programs to support community literacy programs through information and referral services. The Community Library Information Center (CLIC) in Prince George's County, Maryland, for example, set up a service to help adult new readers identify and utilize community information resources relevant to their literacy needs. CLIC provided materials and information for adults enrolled in adult basic education, English as a second language, and other literacy programs in the county.

C. Technology Programs

The primary focus of technological literacy projects under LSCA Title I has been the use of computers. Some literacy experts have regarded new technologies as the best hope of reaching the 95 percent of illiterates not being reached by current programs. One key component of several successful computer-assisted projects, however, was that they did not use computers to replace the human element in literacy training. Several projects noted that computers provided great assistance by handling the more routine testing, recordkeeping, and other paperwork for both tutors and students, allowing tutors to spend more time teaching.

A project in the Peoria Public Library in Illinois planned to develop software for the Laubach method and to test three premises:

1. That completion of the Laubach course can be accelerated by using computers to reinforce tutoring;

2. That volunteers can increase the number of students handled by using computers for the repetitive practice portion of the lessons; and

3. That the availability of computers will attract students who might otherwise not acknowledge any handicap in reading skills, and will help retain these students in the program.

Video and videodisk technology was another area being explored under LSCA. (One approach uses a self-paced videodisk that presents pictures and sound. A number of States are considering investing in the Principle of the Alphabet Literacy System (PALS) developed by IBM.)

The Onondaga County Public Library, located in Syracuse, New York, the home of both Laubach Literacy International and Literacy Volunteers of America, reflected this distinction in its varied literacy program, which was started in 1983. A cornerstone of the program has been the System 80 developed by Borg-Warner. (System 80 is an audiovisual learning machine designed to help adults and children improve skills in reading, phonics, and math. The System 80 can be used by an individual working alone or with a tutor. Each lesson has an unbreakable phonograph record and a synchronized instructional film-slide, which even a child can load easily. As audio questions are asked, students respond by pressing one of five buttons located directly beneath possible answers which appear on the screen. If the student answers correctly, the film-slide will automatically advance to the next frame. If the answer is incorrect, the audio question is repeated and the student may respond again.) Onondaga made the following available at 16 branch libraries: 114 System 80 kits, 80 record and slide kits, and 1000 individual lessons at various educational levels with subject titles like "Learning Essential Vocabulary," "Improving Math Skills," "Reading Words in Context," "Learning Essential Skills," "Improving Reading Skills," and "Learning Essential Vocabulary." In 1984 Jane Cathcart, Project Supervisor, received the annual Central New York Coalition for International Literacy Day Award.

In FY 1985 Bartow County Library System (Cartersville, Georgia) began production of a lifeskills video series for illiterates. The first was entitled Job Interviewing. Other videos planned included Family Finances, Positive Parenting: Meeting Your Child's Physical Needs, and Positive Parenting: Meeting Your Child's Emotional Needs.

In FY 1987 the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners is using LSCA Title I funds to experiment with cable television as a teaching medium. Working with American Cablesystems Corporation, they are developing a series of captioned instructional video programs designed for the 0-4 levels. Focusing on real-life situations, the programs are using drama and humor to maintain interest. (LSCA Annual Report).

D. Service to Special Groups

The LSCA program has shown leadership in responding to the needs of illiterate population subgroups with projects designed especially for families, young adults, the disabled, the institutionalized, people with limited English-speaking ability, and residents of rural areas.

1. Family Literacy

Literacy training begins at home. Some examples of family literacy activities in LSCA Title I projects follow. Lawrence Township Public Library in Illinois

established a summer literacy reading program in FY 1985 for first through fifth graders who met the minimum requirements for promotion to the next grade, but who had reading problems.

Similarily, York County Library (South Carolina) in FY 1985 provided a summer reading program for second-grade children identified by the school system as meeting minimum requirements for promotion from first grade, but who had reading problems. Parents were then contacted and urged to "help" their children participate in the reading program. In this way they could be drawn into the program and participate as actively as their children. Program participants met two to three times each week in groups led by certified teachers. Parents were offered special programs and children were offered story-telling, art, and drama in addition to learning to read.

In FY 1982 the Dekalb Library System in Decatur, Georgia set up a Homework Center in this low-income Atlanta suburb where traditional services had been ineffective. An average of 65 upper elementary and high school students came each afternoon to the center for a quiet place to study and some personalized tutorial help from professional staff. They typed their reports on the center's typewriter, viewed education programs on the audiovisual equipment, and operated the center's Apple II computer, the same kind of computer used by Dekalb schools. School officials provided copies of computer programs that the children used in class. This project and Maryland's Babywise project, described below, carry the honor of having been selected as model library programs, appropriate for replication, by RMC Corporation, under contract with ED.

Howard County Library's Babywise program (Columbia, Maryland) was started in FY 1985 and continued in FY 1986. It was designed to provide parent-training programs for working/single/teenage parents and childcare workers on the selection of developmentally appropriate materials for children up to age 3. The library provided a collection of materials designed to assist developmental growth and an ongoing publicity effort to alert potential patrons was initiated. A parent-tot area was available for use. Services were provided through the library, bookmobiles, and interlibrary loan.

In FY 1985 a Vermont LSCA project developed a bibliography of books for the very young to help functionally illiterate parents choose books to read to their children.

2. Young Adults

The Young Adult Literacy Assessment (ED, 1986) found that 15 percent of young people, ages 21-25, read below the 4th-grade level and another 15 percent read below the 8th-grade level even though 98 percent had completed the 8th grade.

Social workers have noted that the best access to young adults often has been via peer groups that were influential in this phase of development. For this age, group work was far more effective than the traditional one-to-one approach. With LSCA Title I support, Englewood Public Library in New Jersey, developed a young adult literacy project that took this factor into account. The project featured group tutoring experiences where students "dropped in" at pre-designated hours. An adult was always available to provide backup support. A corps of teen tutors was trained, and a teen advisory council was formed. Teens also helped in adapting and designing training materials.

3. Disabled

The LSCA program has funded several literacy projects for the developmentally disabled. The Mansfield-Richland County Public Library in Ohio extended services to 350 developmentally disabled and functionally illiterate adults identified by area agencies. Three in-depth staff awareness sessions were held. Materials were ordered and a catalog of the materials prepared and distributed to group homes, area agencies, classroom teachers, users living independently, and to the library.

In another project in FY 1984, the Fairview Training Center in Oregon developed an alternative to traditional special education methods for the mentally disabled, using a combination of computer-assisted instruction and computer-assisted video instruction.

Literacy Volunteers of Westchester County (New York) has incorporated a learning disabilities component into its very successful literacy program and in FY 1984 developed a student intake questionnaire designed to identify learning disabled students.

4. Institutionalized

Illiteracy among prisoners in some States was estimated at 60 percent and the average youthful inmate read at the 6.9 grade level. The LSCA program has been very responsive to the need for literacy programs, not only in prisons, but in other types of institutions. The major emphases of these projects were new technology; GED preparation; purchasing high-interest, low-level reading materials; and tutoring.

Under LSCA Title I, the Oakhill Correctional Institute in Madison, Wisconsin developed a technology-based literacy center that is being replicated in other institutions and public libraries in Wisconsin and out-of-State.

The major features of the project included the following:

1. A literacy librarian;
2. Resident volunteers trained as peer tutors;
3. Computerized literacy instruction for those with a reading level of grade 2 and up, with an emphasis on reading, grammar, spelling, and math;
4. One-to-one tutoring for those with no literacy skills, using a phonetic teaching method;
5. A core collection of basic skills software suitable for correctional institutions;
6. An internal referral network comprised of teachers and social workers;
7. Written guidelines with annotations that can be used as an acquisitions model for similar projects;
8. An English as a second language component; and
9. A vocational and occupational computer software collection for pre-release training.

While almost every prison in the country had adult education, fewer than 100 of the nation's 3,493 city and county jails offered this opportunity. Kentucky's Green River Adult Literacy Project in FY 1984 initiated a successful county jail project, which was replicated in Henderson County, Kentucky in FY 1985.

5. People with Limited English-Speaking Ability

Roughly one-third of illiterates age 20 and above were born abroad. Each year an estimated 1.4 million refugees and immigrants not literate in English have been added to the pool of adult illiterates.

It has been determined that speaking English precedes learning to read and write in English. Many LSCA Title I projects focused on people who cannot speak or read English. No fewer than 19 languages were covered in LSCA limited English-speaking programs in FY 1984: American Indian, Cambodian, Chamorro, Chinese, French, German, Hebrew, Hmong, Italian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Yiddish.

Current research has indicated advantages to teaching illiterate language learners to read in their native tongue before teaching them to read in English. (Because reading is language related, native speakers of other languages can be taught more easily to read the language with which they are familiar. The entire reading skill can then be transferred to reading English.) For example, in their FY 1986 project "Pre-English as a Second Language: Literacy in Spanish as a First Step," the Universidad Popular and the Chicago Public Library cooperated in a literacy program that taught Spanish-speaking adults how to read and write in Spanish. A substantial number of Universidad Popular's students had dropped out of ESL classes for lack of basic pre-reading skills.

In FY 1984 The Fresno County Free Library (California, $60,000) directed its adult literacy project toward the Hmog and Lao communities. Tutoring and materials were customized to these preliterate groups. In addition, life skills were taught.

In FY 1985 the Chicago Public Library (Illinois) made available self-study cassettes in 20 languages for ESL students. Cassettes for a variety of literacy levels were available, including cassettes designed for students who knew no English. Some cassettes instructed only in English. Cassettes featured fiction, learning English through songs, learning English vocabulary for job interviews, and how to use the telephone, etc. The project noted a growing use of videocassette ESL materials.

In FY 1985, the Jones Library in Amherst, Massachusetts used LSCA Title I funds to write a guide to library ESL resources, arrange for its translation, and distribute copies to the Hampshire County Cambodian community and to tutors. In FY 1986 Oklahoma hoped to videotape ESL tutor-training sessions and make them available statewide.

The demand for ESL classes can reach fever pitch. The Queens Borough Public Library (New York) provided no fewer than 52 ESL classes in 17 sites; yet the demand still exceeded the availability of classes. Registration for these classes was centralized. The competition among registrants for the opportunity to learn English was so intense that security guards had to be hired to subdue fist fights that were breaking out in the registration lines.

6. Rural Literacy

Urban literacy approaches must be adapted to be suitable for rural literacy programs. In her article about developing rural literacy programs,

Janet Tabor described a rural LSCA project begun in 1983 by the Mohawk Valley Library Association (MVLA). She determined that rural literacy projects differ from urban literacy projects in that urban methods of publicity, fund-raising, and recruiting assume a concentrated population and mass information disbursement. She also noted that rural areas were often isolationist and inclined toward the status quo, making it difficult to introduce literacy programs from the outside. In addition, rural areas faced transportation and communication problems.

The highly successful Kentucky River Adult Literacy Project reflected the unique qualities of rural literacy projects. Illiteracy in the Appalachian Mountain area has been traced back to the early Nineteenth Century, due to geographical isolation as well as set attitudes regarding the value of education. This project, started in FY 1981, served a rural region consisting of eight counties. The literacy coordinator, Lois Gross, a former illiterate, in FY 1982 single-handedly conducted 80 Laubach training workshops throughout the region, enrolled 545 students and 456 tutors, and averaged 900 miles per month in travel. By FY 1983 this project was considered the model literacy program for Kentucky public libraries. The coordinator and her staff presented this model program in 11 counties of the Kentucky River Library Region. As a result, in FY 1984 the three other library regions decided to initiate literacy projects based on the model.

In FY 1985 the program reached 543 students and 566 volunteer tutors. Activities included keeping in contact with the combined total of 1,109 volunteer tutors and students, traveling in a mountainous area, and conducting workshops for tutors. A part-time secretary monitored all students' progress and kept statistics on the project, enabling the coordinator to maintain contacts and continue recruitment of students and tutors. Tutors are found most often among the husbands, wives, and neighbors of the students. There was a major effort to contact coal miners. Many times the literacy coordinator and her staff were turned away by coal operators who feared mining inspectors and wildcatters. The need to reach miners was paramount, because many were not able to read safety instructions. Others who were laid off were unable to complete applications for unemployment benefits. Now that efforts have gained public attention and student enrollment has been sustained at a high level, future plans include the development of local literacy councils.

Statewide Coalitions

One of the most notable trends in the LSCA program has been the establishment of statewide literacy councils or coalitions in 33 states. State library agencies were active partners in most of these statewide planning bodies, and in some cases library leaders were directly responsible for their creation.

Statewide coalitions were supported with LSCA Title I funds in many States. Some of the activities of these coalitions were as follows:

1. A statewide information and referral service on literacy (Minnesota).

2. Manuals for starting a literacy program (Kentucky).

3. A statewide literacy conference or statewide literacy teleconference (Virginia, Kentucky, New York, California).

4. A speakers' bureau with literacy experts (Indiana).

5. A statewide literacy newletter (Indiana).

6. A 10-year statewide literacy plan (Indiana).

7. The development of a tool to help companies assess literacy needs of their employees, calculate the costs of illiteracy to the company, and identify appropriate instructional strategies (Indiana).

8. A directory of literacy service providers in the State (Massachusetts. Florida).

9. A literacy program in the State government to match State employees who need literacy training with other State employees who can serve as tutors (Illinois).

10. Hearings across the State to gather information on the extent of the illiteracy problem, what the communities were doing to address the problem, and how the State council might assist (Illinois, Arizona).

11. A statewide literacy hotline (Illinois).

12. Assistance to local cooperative literacy ventures to move from informal to formal structures via contracts and memoranda of understanding (California).

13. The requirement of local coordination as a condition of grant funding (Illinois).

14. A literacy logo for the State (California).

15. Literacy proclamations and resolutions by State and local governing bodies and officials from organizations such as the Boy Scouts, churches, service clubs, and ethnic associations (California).

16. Broad involvement of other State level agencies: Indian Affairs, Mental Health, Corrections, Human Services, and Education (Oklahoma).

17. Presentations at State conferences by service groups, e.g., Lions Club, Urban League, Firefighters Association (Oklahoma).

18. Representatives of labor, the media, and corporations included in the statewide Literacy Council (Illinois).

19. Local military bases involved in literacy projects (California).

20. An application to Library of Congress to become a local Center for the Book (Oklahoma).

21. Regional literacy programs in rural areas for illiterates who do not want to be recognized receiving literacy training in their own small local community (Oklahoma, Texas, New York).

22. Establishment of a foundation for purposes of receiving donations (Kentucky).

23. Establishment of a position for a statewide literacy coordinator (Kentucky, California).

In June 1986 special recognition was given to the Illinois Literacy Council. Mr. Jim Edgar, Illinois Secretary of State and State Librarian, was the recipient of the 1986 American Library Trustee Association (ALTA) Literacy Award. The ALTA Literacy Award is given annually to an individual who has done an outstanding job in making contributions toward the extirpation of illiteracy. Since the establishment of the Illinois Literacy Council in May 1984, Mr. Edgar has advocated public support of local programs in Illinois. At his direction, the Illinois State Library made $700,000 in LSCA funds available to libraries and library systems for development of literacy programs or support services for programs already in existence. Mr. Edgar also requested that Governor James Thompson include $2 million in his education reform legislation for support of literacy programs. This was approved in June 1985 and the Secretary of State's Literacy Grant Program was established.

EVALUATION NEEDS

The lack of adequate needs assessments and program evaluations has contributed to disagreement in the literacy field on the definition of literacy, the number of illiterates, and the best approach to the problem. Methods for evaluating program effectiveness have often been poorly defined and the demand for tutoring has not left sufficient time to evaluate projects. Some experts have advocated that needs assessments be conducted in localities nationwide. Most projects have not employed control groups to compare the achievements of groups of persons receiving training with groups of persons not receiving training.

THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

It is important to remember that literacy goes beyond the ability to read and write. Once those skills are mastered, literacy becomes a way of enriching one's life and contributes to the enrichment of society. Jonathan Kozol, author of Illiterate America, says the real cost of illiteracy is that it is an insult to democracy. People who cannot read can neither "choose" in a restaurant nor "choose" in the voting booth. He purports that the "Art of War" is a national priority while the "Art of Living" is left to volunteers. 4/

The challenge is there for all of us--the Federal government, State and local governments, the private sector, families, volunteers, and illiterates. Rather than dispute literacy figures, definitions, and methods, we must recognize that all our efforts are needed in the battle against illiteracy. Our challenge is to work in partnership with one another.

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LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

By

Clare De Cleene

According to the National Library Service (NLS) of the Library of Congress, approximately 1.3 percent of the American population is blind or physically handicapped. Library services to these people have been provided through regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped, which have served as distribution centers for audio-recorded materials and playback equipment available from NLS. Because NLS has made no cash grants to the States, operating funds for the regional libraries have come from other sources, including LSCA.

In FY 1985, LSCA Title I funds for library services to the blind and physically handicapped totaled nearly $4.5 million. While this represented an increase of only 1 percent in Federal dollars that States committed to this program over the previous year, increased State and local allocations resulted in an overall 12 percent increase from FY 1984 funds to FY 1985 funds supporting these library services.

1985 TRENDS

State reports indicated the following trends:

1. Circulation of materials remained the same or increased. In Washington and New York, increases of 57 percent and 66 percent respectively resulted from automating library procedures. Where a decrease was reported in circulation, the cause was attributed to problems incurred in converting from a manual to an automated system.

2. Seventeen States reported varying degrees of involvement with automating their services to the blind and physically handicapped. An additional three States indicated plans to fund or place an order for computer hardware and software.

3. There continued to be an increase in the acquisition of large print books.

4. With the addition of Arizona, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Minnesota to the program, radio reading services have increased from 9 States to 13.

5. Use of volunteers remained essential to most programs. Several States used volunteers in penitentiaries to assist in recording materials on tape or repairing equipment. The Atlanta (GA) Braille Volunteers were selected as Atlanta's best volunteer group in 1985.

6. The special needs of blind and physically handicapped children began to be recognized. Following Arizona's suit, Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York created special programs directed toward children.

AUTOMATION

What became apparent in the project evaluations was the recognized need for and efforts toward automation of functions in libraries serving the blind and physically handicapped. Comments on the difficulty of maintaining current patron files, maintaining inventory, and keeping accurate statistics appeared in many reports. Most libraries still using manual systems recognized the need for automation and were in the process of automating or were pursuing funding for automation.

While the State reports indicated the automation status of libraries in FY 1985, NLS reported that as of January 1, 1987, 31 regional libraries were automated, 4 regional libraries were partially automated, and 21 regional libraries were manual. Of the automated regional libraries, 14 used Data Research Associates (DRA) and 5 used Reader Enrollment and Delivery System (READS). Most of the 105 subregional libraries were not automated. Of those subregional libraries that were automated, 16 used DRA, 2 used READS, and 5 were "independently automated." According to its information, NLS expects 10 more libraries to install READS in 1987 or 1988.

While generally no specific information was kept on the effects of automation on circulation, there seemed to be a significant trend that circulation decreased during conversion and increased considerably after conversion. Most of the automated libraries increased circulation because the systems facilitated selection and turnaround of materials. Automation of the Kentucky Regional Library in FY 1985 resulted in a 33 percent increase in circulation over the average of the 5 previous years. Washington and New York also experienced very impressive increases in their first year of automation.

HIGHLIGHTS

Aside from the efforts toward automation, other noteworthy programs included the following:

Illinois - A program entitled "Elephants Have Disabilities When It Comes to Say, Dancing, but for the Disabled the Greatest Disability Is Getting a Job" was directed at designing a work area for a severely handicapped employee. A voice input module was acquired to allow the employee to do more sophisticated projects with the Schaumburg Township Public Library's automated circulation system. The system accepted 57 words, and there were plans to upgrade the vocabulary to 200 words.

Texas - The Texas State Library's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped developed a Research/Reading Center for disabled persons. The center included a browsing collection in all media (including a dictionary and encyclopedia on tape) and playback equipment. A Kurzweil Reading Machine, a microcomputer with voice output, a braille printer, and a printer capable of producing large print materials were available.

Massachusetts - Projects at the Billerica Public Library and the Bridgewater Public Library developed collections of multi-media materials for children with learning, motor, visual, and mobility

impairments. Both projects involved parents and local community groups.

(Summary descriptions of the State reports are grouped alphabetically by State in Appendix A. Project activities are identified by library. See pp. 53-78.)

LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED

By

Clare De Cleene

For the purposes of the LSCA program, handicapped is defined as mentally retarded, hearing impaired, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or otherwise health impaired. Because FY 1985 was the first year States reported funding provided for library services to the handicapped, reports were sketchy and incomplete. Some reports included combined projects for the blind and physically handicapped and for the handicapped, and it was not possible to determine the funding provided to each separately.

Nine States (Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee) reported a total of $263,034 spent on programs for the handicapped. Of this, $254,575 was funded through LSCA and the remainder was funded locally.

Projects in eight of the nine States were directed toward providing library services to the hearing impaired, generally through the acquisition of telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD). One project (in Illinois) developed an educational toy collection for children with learning disabilities. And one project (in Pennsylvania) was directed toward individuals with mental and physical handicaps. While people included in this priority had a variety of handicaps, the predominance of effort by libraries has been toward the hearing impaired.

In reviewing the project reports, the Public Library Support Staff have identified several problem areas as libraries attempted to meet the needs of the hearing impaired. Generally library staff members lacked the ability to communicate with the deaf. To overcome this, some projects included efforts to train staff in sign language and reported success in this area. Libraries also lacked the technology to provide service to the deaf. This was slowly being overcome as more and more libraries acquired TDDs, assistive listening devices and systems (ALDS), telecaption decoders, and closed captioned videos. And finally, libraries lacked the resource materials necessary to provide full service. However, more and more lists of materials were published as aids to developing a collection. Especially noteworthy were the bibliographies in Special Report: Library Services for Hard of Hearing Persons in the State Library of Florida's Technical Bulletin, vol. 15, no. 4, October/December 1986 and Illinois Libraries, vol. 68, no. 9, November 1986.

The most successful of these projects involved extensive public relations programs, the strong commitment of library staff, and the cooperation and coordination of schools and agencies already serving the needs of the deaf and hearing impaired.

(Appendix B contains abstracts describing library services to the handicapped. See pp. 79-84.)

LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

By

Trish Skaptason

> As the last items purchased with funds provided by the Library Services and Construction Act arrive, the full significance of this generous program becomes more apparent... . Perhaps it is most important that the greatest beneficiaries of the pilot library program are the inmates of the institution. Please rest assured that the inmate population will profit scholastically from the materials we now have in the library.
>
> Librarian, Washington Correctional Institute, LSCA Annual Report, FY 1985, Louisiana State Library.

Funding for public library services to those who reside in State supported institutions is available under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act P.L. 84-597, as amended. Without these funds, library services in many institutions would be nonexistent. Each year, the Public Library Support Staff reviews the annual reports of the State Libraries, analyzes the information provided, and identifies trends. (Most citations in this paper are to the annual reports from the various State Libraries for FY 1985; therefore, only a State name will be used to identify the source of these quotations.)

The annual reports showed that FY 1985 was not a year in which leaders in the field of institutional library services cut new paths of service, as much as it was one in which the trends mentioned in earlier reports became part of the accepted program in more institutions. This was voiced in the report from Georgia that stated, "The impact of LSCA funding can be felt far beyond the dollars spent. Funding has brought each library up to a level where its value in the institution's program is acknowledged by administrators, security personnel and program staff." It went on to say, "For the first time in many years, superintendents requested library staff positions in their budget proposals, and two institutions are developing plans to provide more appropriate space for the library program."

In FY 1984, each Federal dollar ($2,235,876) generated 5.7 State and/or local dollars ($12,721,581) for a total of $14,957,457 used to provide library services to those in State supported institutions. In FY 1985, the ratio increased so that each Federal dollar ($2,534,848) generated close to 6.1 State and/or local dollars ($15,385,020) for a total of $17,919,868 used to support library services to residents in institutions. When this program was in its initial stages, a matching requirement was introduced (FY 1969) so that for every Federal dollar expended under the LSCA program for institutional library services, one State and/or local dollar was required to be expended. (There is now, however, a maintenance of effort requirement: once funds are reported as expended for this activity, that amount must be maintained in the future. The current Federal

program requires States to maintain their effort of support to be eligible for Title I funding, providing a more secure base than this program would otherwise have in a period of budget cutting. This approach also assures that the program continues from year to year.) Therefore, the increase in State and/or local funding showed a real commitment to this area of service.

TRENDS

Smaller Populations

Statistical information from the States showed smaller populations being served in FY 1985 (641,159, down from FY 1984's final figure of 823,145). It appeared from the annual reports that this was actually a trend caused by the funding of more specific projects rather than funding those that were more general in nature. "We have finally reached the point where LSCA funds can be used predominantly for special and creative projects rather than for establishing basic library services." (Colorado) In prior years, many institutional libraries had to rely heavily on large book distribution programs from the State Libraries. As the library became an accepted part of the institution, however, support for the basic development of the collection became a line item in the budget of the institution. This freed LSCA funds for more discrete projects. When LSCA funds went to most, or all, of the institutions in a State for basic book collection development, it was possible to claim all of the population of the State institutions as being served. As more of the dollars funded more specific projects that reached only a portion of the population, smaller "population served" statistics resulted. Because special programs using special materials cost more than general programs that supplied only a basic library and paperback collection, the resulting trend showed less population being served by greater funds. This could therefore be viewed as a positive trend.

Technology

Library services to those in institutions continued to parallel services to public library patrons in some respects, but increasingly the services have become specialized to reflect the needs and desires of this special population. One of the few new trends was the increased visibility of programs dealing with health information. This included programs from general "wellness" information to those as specific as programs and materials on AIDS, a concern especially among the male offender population. One project of interest was Maryland's Health Dial, which provided confidential health information through a Tel-Med phone system that linked to pre-recorded tapes dealing with health issues.

The other new trend was the increased use of compact disks. Institutions, such as the Utah State Hospital, have found that music (always popular as an escape mechanism from the daily life of the institution) on compact disks has worked very well in the institutional setting. The durability of the disks was greater than that of vinyl records and they were easier to use than cassette tapes.

The trend of using technology to deliver information - as in the health project above; to entertain - as in the music project; and to instruct continued to increase. Computer literacy was frequently mentioned in all types of institutions. Projects such as that of the Ohio Department of Mental Health trained residents in various computer techniques and uses. The Utah State Hospital librarian stated, "We hope this will enable our patients to get jobs when they are released. It is also an educational tool that makes learning more interesting for people who have a difficult time with traditional education."

Interlibrary Loans

Interlibrary loans have become commonplace. For example, in Louisiana the institutions borrowed almost 5,000 items through interlibrary loans during FY 1985. However, high loss rates and other problems, such as constraints on materials allowable in prisons, have caused many States to reassess the rules on borrowing as they apply to people confined to institutions.

Literacy Programs

The major trend in smaller, specific projects was that of funding literacy programs. In many institutions, this was the major programming category after collection development and audiovisual acquisition. One project of note in this area was the one at the Oakhill Correctional Institution in Wisconsin. This project, Literacy - The Wave of the Future in Correctional Institution Libraries, combined several concerns into one well-received program. A literacy center was established under the supervision of a literacy librarian. Computer software was evaluated as to its effectiveness and incorporated into the program, which used staff and inmates as volunteer Laubach tutors. The result of these efforts was the capability of instructing totally illiterate residents in the basics of reading and writing.

The fall 1985 issue of North Carolina Libraries (V. 43(3)) was dedicated almost in whole to the topic of Institutional Libraries in North Carolina. The cover carried the following quote from an article by Mike Johnson and Sandra Morris, "A non-reader in prison is truly locked out as well as locked up." (Because of the high percentage of inmates who are illiterate, and the realization that the inability to function in society is frequently linked to this problem, many States are studying the proposed relationship between literacy studies and release requirements.)

Long-Range Plans

Highlighting the efforts of institutional librarians increased, reflecting the professionalism being brought to this field. The Bookmark (published by the New York State Library) dedicated its winter 1986 issue to institutional library services. Some of the articles cited activities that took place under FY 1985 LSCA funding, such as the Library Services Coordination Project, which funded long-range planning for the institutional libraries of the New York Office of Mental Health. Many similar planning projects were undertaken in FY 1985. States, such as Georgia, generated plans and wrote standards for institutional library services in their States. South Carolina held a workshop on standards for institutional librarians

and made attendance a prerequisite for grant participation. In many cases, these plans were based on standards that were jointly adopted by the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association in 1982. Many of these plans required needs assessments. These varied from simple readers' surveys to more detailed analyses, such as A Study of L.S.C.A. Funding to State Residential Institutions in Missouri, which shed light on the directions library services should take in the future.

PROBLEMS ADDRESSED

Lack of Standardized Training

The Missouri study recommended, among many other proposals, that an intern program be developed as a joint endeavor of the State Library and college and university library schools to bring library science students into the institutional libraries. The study quoted the prior State Library consultant, Alan Engelbert, as saying, "The quality of the staff is the single most important of all the elements that determine the quality of a library service." In echoing this theme, Lucille Whalen, Associate Dean and Professor, School of Information and Library Science, State University of New York at Albany stated the following:

> It is somewhat of a catch 22: in order to have capable, dynamic librarians in institutions, library education programs should be available that prepare them for both the sensitive interpersonal relationships they will encounter and the technology that is necessary to any information dissemination activity today; but in order for the schools to maintain these programs, there must be a sufficient number of students interested in pursuing them. And this will happen only if those in authority recognize that libraries can be a vital part of their programs. Once they are convinced - and this can be done only by those in the field - they will be willing to pay for the cost of empathetic, competent, technically skilled librarians who will be able to make an important contribution to a higher quality of life for those in institutions.

Lack of training for, and experience with, institutional librarianship caused frustration, and were the root of problems that developed with the work itself. Many of the librarians were in their first library position and had not dealt with grant procedures before. This situation led to such comments as the following made by one Colorado institutional librarian:

> Since this was the first major grant that I have worked with, many things were learned. Among them has been that books take forever to get here, the amount encumbered is never the actual amount of order, state purchasing policies can make your hair turn gray, and finally, spending that last little bit of money is never easy.

While we may smile at the wry humor expressed in these comments, lack of personnel and lack of standardization of procedures or training have caused

lost time in bringing service to people in institutions. This was expressed in an article by the librarian at Angola Prison in Louisiana, "Because of the long lapses between librarians, each new one has had to begin the library operation literally from scratch, without any guidelines from his predecessor." (The Angolite. May-June 1985, p.34).

Professional Isolation

Most of the librarians in these positions cited lack of contact with their peers as one of the major problems in bringing up-to-date service to their clientele.

One method used increasingly to alleviate this professional isolation was the use of local public libraries in the institutional program. The trend of support for the institutional library from the local or regional public library system continued to increase. If the local librarian survived the initial shock of learning to deal with the "red tape" associated with providing services to inmates within a confining institution, the interaction appeared beneficial to both groups. It offered the institutional librarian more frequent contact with others in the same profession, and the public librarian more experience in library services to special populations.

Institutions receiving support from public libraries cited other beneficial factors that went beyond the provision of a peer group for the librarian. (Some State consultants are convinced that professional interaction is the way to the best library service possible for those in institutions.) "A major, albeit less quantifiable, result of this partnership [public library and mental health library] is the increased confidence and assertiveness of the hospital librarian." (Massachusetts) The Massachusetts report analyzed this type of relationship:

> A number of factors appear crucial to a successful institution/public library partnership: (1) the existence of a client library and librarian; (2) the ability of the public librarian to understand the problems and red tape of institutional library services; (3) the amount of time (4 to 6 hours weekly) and energy of the public and hospital librarians; (4) the proximity of the hospital to the public library; and (5) the potential for additional funds or resources in order to lend weight to the librarians' dealings with hospital administration.

Space and Use Problems

Studies of the institutional library situation in statewide need assessments were accomplished by State Library consultants and by private consultants. Institutional librarians encountered "...the same three basic problems: (a) limited space, (b) multiple usage of the space, and (c) minimum supervision of the utilization of the materials." (Hawaii) "Additional space and staffing are probably the most universal needs of the institutional libraries. In too many cases the librarian is the only person working in

the library and thus is responsible for clerical, custodial, and professional duties simultaneously." (Virginia) Especially if the library program was a success, these problems intensified. "There are some complaints about budgetary restrictions, and chief among these is the expansion of library hours without the additional library personnel to implement this change." (South Carolina)

Trends in the field of institutional management also had an impact on the library and its lack of staff. "Normal Day programming adopted by institutions for the developmentally disabled began to impact the libraries as institution staff sought additional structured activities for their residents who now must be off their living units during normal daytime work or school hours." (Washington)

"Space, particularly secure space, is very limited. The need for greater security on materials is cited again and again by correctional librarians." (Virginia) "They don't want a bunch of people congregating in one spot," stated a prisoner commenting on the limited use of the library at Tucker Prison." (Arkansas) "In opposition to a warden's enthusiastic support of his library is the lack of security personnel assigned to the library." (South Carolina)

Despite these difficulties, the LSCA funded institutional library service program showed increases in support and in complexity. Temporary loss of staff, lack of space, and small budgets continued to beset the programs, so the difficulties are not to be underrated. As James Myrick stated:

> ... the quality of library services varies enormously. It is a constant challenge to the State Library to maintain and improve levels of library service when no control can be exercised over the administration of the institutions and provision of library service is neither part of the mission, nor a high priority, of the institutions. To compound the problem, because of limited resources, institutions have attempted, from time to time, to divert LSCA funding from the library program to other institutional programs considered to be of higher priority.

In spite of the problems, dedicated librarians continued to struggle to bring good library service to those unable to go to their public library:

> ... the library may often be the one place in the institution where a patient with off-ward privileges can enjoy unprogrammed activity, peace and quiet, the news of the outside world and the reminder of opportunities - recreational, educational and occupational - afforded by outside communities and of what it's like to <u>be</u> there. Library patrons are made to feel like persons rather than patients, a feeling which undoubtedly contributes to the self-confidence necessary to their successful reintegration into the outside community. (New York)

NOTES ON USING THE APPENDIX

The reports of the States and the publications produced from them are available for review in the offices of the Public Library Support Staff, Office of Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education. As the collection of reports, evaluations, and surveys increases, so does its value to anyone involved in research in this field. If there are reports you wish to review or materials you wish to add to the collection, the facilities of this office are available.

Details from the annual reports make up PART I of Appendix C. By necessity, these comments are shortened versions of many of the reports. Also, the user should be aware that there are some deficiencies that have to be coped with as the collection or the appendix is used. Some reports have been late in arriving and are not included. In some cases (marked with an *) last year's figures have been used for unavailable current data. Some reports are minimal due to the following: (a) the grant is routine in nature; (b) the service is rendered by the regional library, and the details are lost in the greater report detailing all the services rendered under LSCA; or (c) there may be little contact between the staff of the State Library and the staff of the institution library, and the reports from the institution may be sketchy. Another problem is that some reports are put together by several persons and the coordination of statistics is not accomplished, making for inadequate or conflicting figures.

It should be noted that the appendix contains statistics that are as complete as possible from the reports submitted. The statistics are supposed to be based on populations served under LSCA and therefore should not be taken as a total of the possible universe of institutional population within any given State. Only expenditures for library services to the institutionalized that are claimed by the State Library as being part of the LSCA program are reported here. "In-Kind" contributions are not recorded because the LSCA program does not include this type of support.

Readers of earlier editions will note that no attempt to record the numbers and types of institutions in the program by State has been made this year. A change in forms has made collecting this type of information almost impossible and, at best, inconsistent.

PART II of Appendix C is an evaluation checklist produced under a contract with RMC, Incorporated, as part of a search for exemplary library projects. This sheet was used to evaluate the institutional projects submitted. It is hoped that it may be of use to those who seek to improve their evaluation and planning process.

LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGH MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES AND METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES WHICH SERVE AS NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

By

Clarence Fogelstrom

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES

When the appropriation for Title I (Library Services) of the Library Services and Construction Act exceeds $60 million (Section 102(c)(1)) for any fiscal year, the major urban resource library (MURL) provisions become effective. In FY 1985, the appropriation for Title I was $75 million, with each State, territory, and the District of Columbia receiving a proportionate share of the $15 million excess. States with cities having a population of 100,000 or more were required to reserve a portion of their share of the excess above $60 million for MURLs according to Section 102(c)(2)(A)(B)(C) of the Act as follows:

- For a State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more exceeds 50 percent of the State's total population, the State shall reserve 50 percent of the excess allocation for MURLs;

- For a State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more does not exceed 50 percent of the State's total population, the State shall reserve a percentage of the excess allocation equal to the ratio of the combined population of these cities to the State's total population;

- For a State without cities with 100,000 population, the provision for strengthening MURLs is not applicable. (However, such State is allotted its proportionate share of the $15 million to use for program purposes consistent with Title I of the Act and its State Plan.)

In FY 1985, as in FY 1984, Arizona was the only State that was required to reserve 50 percent of its share of the excess because the total population of its cities over 100,000 exceeded the State's total population at 54.2 percent. In 41 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the total population of cities with 100,000 or more did not exceed 50 percent of the State's total population; therefore, the amount each State reserved for MURLs was determined by the ratio of the combined populations of cities with 100,000 or more to the State's total population. Nine States and the District of Columbia had no cities with populations of 100,000 and were not required to reserve any of their proportionate share of the $15 million for MURLs.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Census 1982 estimates, there were 180 cities (excluding the District of Columbia) with populations of 100,000 or more. Springfield, Illinois dropped below a population of 100,000 and the following 6 cities attained 100,000 or more in population: Glendale, Arizona; Pomona, California; Tallahassee, Florida; Houma, Louisiana; and Abilene and Odessa, Texas.

One hundred fifty-nine cities received funds for MURLs and met the provisions of the first sentence after clause (3) of Section 102(a) of the Act, which says, "No grant may be made under clause (3) of this subsection unless the major urban resource library provides services to users throughout the regional area in which such library is located."

The following table lists the total amounts in "excess" above the $60 million appropriated for Title I in fiscal years 1984 through 1986, and the total amounts reserved for MURLs from the "excess":

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
Excess:	$5,000,000	$15,000,000	$10,339,000	$30,339,000
Amount Reserved for MURLs:	2,149,725	4,304,669	4,237,719	10,692,113

Attachment A lists the amount reserved for MURLs by each State from FY 1984 through FY 1986, and the total reserved by each State over the 3 years.

The FY 1985 annual reports indicated that many of the activities commenced in FY 1984 by the major urban resource libraries were continued in FY 1985 such as the following: providing interlibrary loan services, genealogical materials, personnel, equipment, microforms, large print books, and government documents for library users; developing bibliographies and bibliographic searches; and carrying out other activities too numerous to mention. As in FY 1984, the two major activities were interlibrary loan services and the purchase of library materials, with a greater number of personal computers being purchased than in FY 1984.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

Under Title I, Section 102 (Uses of Federal Funds) of the Act, provision is made for States to provide LSCA funds to cities in their respective States to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers. This provision allows States under the State Plan (Long-Range Program and Annual Program) to determine which metropolitan public libraries have the capacity to serve as resource centers without the requirement that the city have a population of 100,000 or more. Also, the States develop the criteria in the State Plan that determine how strengthening a metropolitan library will enhance library service either

in a regional area or statewide. The following chart lists the amount expended from FY 1984 funds and the amounts programmed from FY 1985 and FY 1986 funds:

FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
$2,462,140	$3,077,832	$2,655,261	$8,195,233

Attachment B lists the amount actually expended for regional resource centers in FY 1984 and the amounts programmed from FY 1985 and FY 1986 funds on a State-to-State basis. The last column gives the State's 3-year total.

As in FY 1984, in most States many of the FY 1985 activities of the regional resource centers were similar to MURL activities; however, there was a trend toward greater emphasis on education and training for library personnel and library trustees in the application of technology for use in libraries; the acquisition, cataloging and processing of library materials for a number of public libraries including the purchase of video tapes to be shared throughout a region or statewide; and the purchase of video tape recorders, compact disk players, and microcomputers.

(Appendix D contains tables that provide detailed statistics for MURLs and National or Regional Resource Centers for each State. See pp. 107-176.)

Attachment A

MAJOR URBAN RESOUCE LIBRARIES
MURLS

STATE	Amount Reserved for MURLs by Year FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
1. Alabama	$ 17,422	$ 51,981	$ 51,981	$ 121,384
2. Alaska	3,884	12,312	12,392	28,588
3. Arizona	30,000	92,500	92,500	215,000
4. Arkansas	10,000	20,000	20,000	50,000
5. California	191,790	582,285	589,140	1,363,215
6. Colorado	57,371	195,682	156,546	409,599
7. Connecticut	13,200	39,040	39,040	91,280
8. Delaware	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
9. District of Columbia	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
10. Florida	42,119	135,378	144,002	321,499
11. Georgia	57,210	57,210	57,210	171,630
12. Hawaii	8,000	26,000	34,321	68,321
13. Idaho	12,500	16,700	17,000	46,200
14. Illinois	245,076	265,000	265,000	775,076
15. Indiana	78,076	80,341	80,341	238,758
16. Iowa	35,229	35,229	35,229	105,687
17. Kansas	35,831	36,365	36,365	108,561
18. Kentucky	30,077	32,000	32,000	94,077
19. Louisiana	70,701	200,544	200,544	471,788
20. Maine	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
21. Maryland	18,300	49,247	49,247	116,794
22. Massachusetts	18,900	55,692	55,692	130,284
23. Michigan	48,000	132,500	132,500	313,000
24. Minnesota	13,859	40,820	40,820	95,499
25. Mississippi	4,355	12,932	12,932	30,219
26. Missouri	24,703	71,707	72,000	168,410
27. Montana	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
28. Nebraska	33,846	38,923	39,000	111,769
29. Nevada	18,157	18,157	18,157	54,471
30. New Hampshire	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
31. New Jersey	17,201	50,163	21,295	88,659
32. New Mexico	15,000	21,776	21,776	58,552
33. New York	206,822	518,262	503,879	1,228,963
34. North Carolina	30,000	60,000	60,000	150,000
35. North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
36. Ohio	220,749	220,752	231,639	673,140
37. Oklahoma	16,787	51,184	51,184	119,155
38. Oregon	10,260	30,027	30,027	70,314
39. Pennsylvania	135,206	202,809	202,809	540,824
40. Rhode Island	3,382	9,898	9,898	23,178
41. South Carolina	20,000	20,000	-0-	40,000
42. South Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
43. Tennessee	94,558	94,558	94,558	283,674
44. Texas	127,351	400,468	400,468	928,287
45. Utah	15,000	20,000	20,000	55,000
46. Vermont	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
47. Virginia	31,320	94,016	94,016	219,352
48. Washington	18,023	47,327	47,327	112,677
49. West Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
50. Wisconsin	16,469	95,240	95,240	206,949
51. Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
52. American Samoa	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
53. Guam	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
54. Puerto Rico	52,992	69,644	69,644	192,280
55. Trust Territory	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
56. Virgin Islands	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
57. No. Mariana Isls.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Attachment B

REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

STATE	Amt. Expended FY 1984	Amt. Programmed FY 1985	Amt. Programmed FY 1986	TOTAL
1. Alabama	$ 57,836	$ 27,196	$ -0-	$ 85,032
2. Alaska	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
3. Arizona	130,700	96,460	30,000	257,160
4. Arkansas	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5. California	193,994	900,405	905,000	1,999,399
6. Colorado	72,210	221,533	162,849	456,592
7. Connecticut	34,375	43,217	10,697	88,289
8. Delaware	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
9. District of Columbia	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
10. Florida	302,500	242,000	242,000	786,500
11. Georgia	153,551	87,962	-0-	241,513
12. Hawaii	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
13. Idaho	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
14. Illinois	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
15. Indiana	659,999	500,005	400,005	1,560,009
16. Iowa	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
17. Kansas	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
18. Kentucky	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
19. Louisiana	26,645	73,405	75,487	175,537
20. Maine	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
21. Maryland	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
22. Massachusetts	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
23. Michigan	102,000	117,500	117,500	337,000
24. Minnesota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
25. Mississippi	-0-	119,044	80,000	199,044
26. Missouri	275,000	275,000	250,000	800,000
27. Montana	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
28. Nebraska	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
29. Nevada	-0-	-0-	227,948	227,948
30. New Hampshire	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
31. New Jersey	133,330	134,573	58,775	326,678
32. New Mexico	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
33. New York	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
34. North Carolina	-0-	104,532	150,000	254,532
35. North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
36. Ohio	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
37. Oklahoma	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
38. Oregon	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
39. Pennsylvania	-0-	125,000	30,000	155,000
40. Rhode Island	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
41. South Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
42. South Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
43. Tennessee	320,000	-0-	-0-	320,000
44. Texas	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
45. Utah	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
46. Vermont	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
47. Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
48. Washington	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
49. West Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
50. Wisconsin	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
51. Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
52. American Samoa	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
53. Guam	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
54. Puerto Rico	-0-	10,000	15,000	25,000
55. Trust Territory	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
56. Virgin Islands	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
57. No. Mariana Isls.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

By

Donald J. Fork

In remarks prior to the signing of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964, President Johnson summarized the national need for public library construction as follows:

> This act importantly expands a program which helps make library services available to 38 million Americans in rural areas--38 million. It authorizes efforts to strengthen inadequate urban libraries. This act authorizes for the first time grants for the construction and renovation of library buildings.
>
> Chances are that the public libraries are among the oldest buildings in any community. Only 4 percent of our public libraries have been built since 1940. Many of them were built through the wise generosity of Andrew Carnegie 40 years ago. (The Library Services and Construction Act of 1964: A Compilation of Materials Relevant to Public Law 88-269, p. 1)

FEDERAL FUNDS IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

Federal funds specifically intended for public library construction were appropriated in FY 1985 and FY 1986 for the first time since FY 1973. During the period from FY 1976 - FY 1980, 45 public library construction projects were administered under the authority of Title II by utilizing $8.5 million of transfer funds from other Federal programs. Of these projects, 36 were funded with $6.8 million from the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and 9 were funded through other Federal programs. Federal funds used to support all of these projects represented 41 percent of the total costs for public library construction during this period.

Some of the other Federal programs that have provided funding for public library construction projects have included General Revenue Sharing funds (Title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972), and Community Development Block Grants (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974). Comprehensive data on the specific amounts provided to libraries by these two programs have never been published. The only exception has been an overall report on General Revenue Sharing expenditures for the period FY 1983 - FY 1984 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which listed expenditures of $76.7 million for library facilities and services.

Federal assistance was also available to public libraries for construction purposes in the form of loans to communities with populations of less than 10,000 persons (later amended to include communities with populations of up to 20,000 persons). These loans were provided through the Community Facilities Loan Program, which was administered by the Department of Commerce.

For the period FY 1974 to FY 1980, this program provided 34 low interest loans to public libraries for construction projects that totaled $4.9 million.

Federal funds were not specifically authorized for public library construction in FY 1982, FY 1983, and FY 1984 because of the restrictions placed upon Federal funding by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 97-35). In recognition of the need for new jobs and the construction of public library buildings, $50 million was appropriated in FY 1983 through the Emergency Jobs Act (P.L. 98-8) and administered under the authority of the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II. These funds stimulated the initiation of more than 500 public library construction projects of which 346 were reported completed as of February 1, 1987. The total expenditure amounted to $90,782,578 million. (See Appendix E for a table summary of funding and expenditures for projects completed under the Emergency Jobs Act, pp.___.)

The reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 98-480) on October 17, 1984, once again included Title II appropriations for the construction of public libraries and added new permissible projects under Section 3(2) of the Act. The legislation extended the use of Federal funds for the following activities:

- the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, including the initial equipment for either a new or expanded building;
- the meeting of standards of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 relating to access for the handicapped;
- the remodeling of public libraries for the purpose of energy conservation;
- the renovation or remodeling of public libraries to accommodate new technologies; and
- the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public buildings.

Other changes in the Act stipulated that the Federal share of the cost of construction of any project assisted under Title II shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of such project (Section 202(b)), and that the Secretary of Education may release an institution from its obligation to return Federal interest or equity in a library facility for good cause (Section 202(c)(2)).

In FY 1985, $25 million was appropriated for LSCA Title II, minus a set-aside of $500,000, or 2 percent, to support the provisions of Title IV for library services for Indian tribes and Hawaiian natives.

In FY 1986, $21 million for LSCA Title II was appropriated out of an original appropriation of $22.5 million. The difference in these two amounts resulted from reductions that were mandated by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), and a set-aside of 2 percent for library services for LSCA Title IV for Indian tribes and Hawaiian natives.

Federal Funding

For the period FY 1983 - FY 1985, the impact that Federal assistance has had on the funding for public library construction can be summarized as follows:

- FY 1983--Twenty-seven States received Emergency Jobs Act funding totaling more than $28.5 million for the support of 298 public library construction projects.

- FY 1984--A total of 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico were eligible to participate in the LSCA Title II program. State agencies received an additional $21 million in carryover funds from the Emergency Jobs Act for a total of $49.5 million, which stimulated a contribution of local and State matching funds of over $99 million.

- FY 1985--Thirty-four States received Federal funds totaling $15.5 million of which $15 million was from the FY 1985 LSCA Title II appropriation and $.5 million was from the remaining Emergency Jobs Act appropriation. These funds stimulated expenditures for public library construction of $54 million from local sources (including $.5 million that matched Emergency Jobs Act funds) and $4.4 million from State sources. This total represented approximately 79 percent of the combined funds of $73.9 million for budgeted public library construction projects in FY 1985. A balance of $9.5 million from the FY 1985 allocation that was not requested by the States was carried forward into FY 1986.

Project Descriptions

Construction projects during the FY 1983 - FY 1985 reporting period were divided into two major categories: (1) those funded by appropriations from the Emergency Jobs Act, and (2) those funded by appropriations from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended.

Emergency Jobs Act

The Emergency Jobs Act was intended to provide jobs for long-term unemployed Americans and to create Federal projects of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens. Of approximately 500 projects that were approved for awards, 47 percent were for the remodeling and/or renovation of existing buildings; 29 percent were for new buildings; and 24 percent were for additions. The high percentage of remodeling and renovation projects was influenced by the need to start projects quickly so that unemployed workers could be hired, the deteriorating state of many of the library buildings, the need to make libraries accessible to the handicapped, and the continuing interest in improving the energy efficiency of library buildings.

A representative sample of the various types of projects that were completed with funding assistance from the 1983 Emergency Jobs Act can be found in a recent publication by the Library of Michigan entitled LSCA Builds Michigan Libraries. Highlighted in this report are 19 of the 48 completed projects funded through Title II of LSCA, and administered by the Library of Michigan. Collectively, these projects represented expenditures of more than $4.8 million from local, State, and Federal sources. Of this amount, more than $3 million was provided at the local level through solicitations to private foundations, ambitious fund-raising projects, individual donations, bond sales, and assistance from local government entities.

Of the public library construction projects that were completed in Michigan with Emergency Jobs Act funds, the following were representative examples of projects for new construction, additions and renovations, barrier-free accessibility, and energy conservation:

1. The Bridgman Public Library, located in Bridgman, Michigan was representative of a new public library built in part with LSCA Title II funds. It was partially built underground for energy efficiency and made use of earth-bermed sides, a solar panel roof, a heat pump, and a low maintenance exterior. The library was energy efficient in design and presented a regional expression of the area's natural dune setting.

2. The Marguerite deAngeli Branch Library, located in Lapeer, Michigan, was representative of an expansion project in a predominantly rural community that was partially supported with LSCA Title II funds. The project concentrated on three major physical problems: lack of space, accessibility, and energy conservation. Because the deAngeli Library, built in 1921, was the last of the Carnegie libraries, a major concern was to maintain the original architectural integrity of the building. All objectives for the building were met by working closely with the Michigan Bureau of History in remodeling the building to include a barrier-free entrance, an elevator, a solarium study and reading room, a meeting room, and a new heating system. Thanks to these improvements, rural residents have discovered the library and circulation has increased to almost double the FY 1984 statistics.

3. The Comstock Township Library, located in Comstock, Michigan, was representative of improvements made in public libraries for barrier-free accessibility to patrons. The purpose of the project was to connect a library built in 1955 with a township hall so that an inviting and barrier-free building would result. One of the major problems to be resolved by the planners was how to best connect the two buildings. A creative solution to this problem was incorporated into the final design, which provided for a shared lobby between the two buildings. The attractive lobby provided barrier-free access to both buildings and a hydraulic elevator allowed visitors to reach all floors of both buildings.

4. The Bedford Branch Library, located in Temperance, Michigan, was representative of an energy conservation project funded through LSCA Title II. The structure originally converted for the Bedford Branch Library was a simple rectangular building, which the township had used as a fire station and a garage for emergency vehicles. Because the original conversion did not provide for modern insulation, LSCA funds were used to install insulation; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) duct work; a new roof; and a computerized control system. All planned improvements have been completed and the computerized control system for utilities was reported to be working efficiently.

Another example of the way that funds were expended under the Emergency Jobs Act was found in the State of Nebraska where Federal funds of $315,107 were matched with $456,827 in local funds for a total of $771,934 in FY 1983. The 21 projects that were funded included 5 for energy conservation, 3 for handicapped (including accessibility, renovation, and expansion), 8 renovation projects (including energy conservation and the renovation of 2 purchased buildings), 4 expansion projects, and 1 new building.

By the end of February 1987, the respective State Library administrative agencies had reported that 346 LSCA Title II public library construction projects had been funded through appropriations from the Emergency Jobs Act. Estimates made in October of 1984 indicated that about 3,600 jobs had been created with Emergency Jobs Act funds administered under the LSCA Title II program for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

LSCA Title II

Of the 268 construction projects funded in FY 1985, 167 were for the remodeling and/or renovation of existing buildings; 48 were for new buildings; 26 were for additions to buildings; and 27 were for other types of projects such as the acquisition and remodeling of historic buildings, the purchase of prefabricated buildings, handicapped access, and improvements for better energy efficiency. A closer analysis of construction projects in which libraries were renovated or remodeled revealed that 53 were for general remodeling, 59 were specifically designed for the purpose of providing new or increased access for the handicapped, 49 were planned for energy efficiency, and 6 were designed to introduce 5 various new technologies into public libraries.

SUMMARY

Since it was first authorized as an Amendment (P.L. 88-269) to the Library Services Act (LSA) in 1964, the LSCA Title II program had obligated more than $264.6 million in Federal funds through FY 1985. Of this amount, approximately $190.1 million came from LSCA allocations, $50 million came from the Emergency Jobs Act, $23.5 million came from the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and approximately $1 million came from other Federal sources. In FY 1985, these funds encouraged State and local contributions of approximately $654.6 million, or 71.2 percent of the total amount of $919.2 million from all sources. As of September 30, 1985, a total of 2,850 public library construction projects had been funded under the LSCA Title II program.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING

By

Dorothy Kittel

In FY 1985, funds appropriated for Title III were $17,640,000. As in other years, not all of this amount was expended in FY 1985; some funds were carried over for expenditure in FY 1986. The information that follows is based on the annual reports for FY 1985 received from 48 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Only those activities supported in whole or in part with LSCA Title III funds are included in this report. Therefore, many significant and well-known cooperative library activities will not be part of this report.

The States reported total expenditures of $15,251,146 including carryover funds from FY 1984 and FY 1985 funds appropriated for Title III activities. These funds were frequently supplemented with funds from States and other sources. However, because Title III does not require the States to match the Federal grant, States are not required to report these funds from other sources.

During fiscal years 1984 and 1985 the States expended some of their Title III funds to support activities that would lead to more comprehensive planning for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Statewide planning committees and subcommittees, task forces, outside consultants, workshops, and conferences were methods used to gain knowledge of the current situation, to explore possible future directions and make recommendations, and to gain consensus for State networking goals.

Interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing programs carried on by the States were rarely isolated activities. Rather, they were often projects joined together to form a broader statewide resource sharing program. The types of activities undertaken by the States to enhance resource sharing included the following:

- establishment, maintenance, and expansion of communication networks for interlibrary loan and referral services;
- establishment and maintenance of computerized holdings lists of serials and monographs using the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) database for bibliograhic descriptions;
- support of and assistance for libraries that serve as major lenders in the network;
- establishment and maintenance of delivery systems to transport library materials;
- training and continuing education programs for planning and implementing technology-based activities and services; and
- provision of library automation consultant services for assistance in planning and designing systems.

Below are excerpts from selected State FY 1985 annual reports describing activities under Title III. For additional information and complete reports from all States, readers may contact the appropriate State Library administrative agency.

NETWORK MANAGEMENT

Connecticut

A 17-member Connlinet Council was established to provide advice on network development. The council devised a proposed network which was adopted by the State Library Board in December 1985. The proposal called for a realignment of existing "network" services (Connecticard and Connecticar) and the creation of new services under a centralized coordinating office in the State Library.

Indiana

A grant to the Stone Hill Area Library Services Authority (ALSA) provided for the first phase of establishing "The Information Connection: A Model Microcomputer Center System for ALSA." The Stone Hill ALSA assessed needs, established an advisory committee, planned the system and policies, purchased and installed equipment, designed training and procedures manuals, and evaluated the in-house and resource sharing use. The program objectives were designed to accomplish the following:

1. Improve member communications through word-processing of newsletters, workshop information, etc. — 50 percent complete
2. Implement computer-based financial management systems such as budget and financial records. — 50 percent complete
3. Replace manual membership records systems such as mailing lists and directories in four additional ALSA's. — 50 percent complete
4. Transmit interlibrary communications. — 50 percent complete
5. Collect reliable statistics on interlibrary loan requests and responses. — 25 percent complete

Funds were spent on computer hardware, operating supplies, electronic mail American Library Association Network (ALANET) line charges, and training.

Ohio

Because regionalization will be the basis for statewide resource sharing, an analysis of the current status of regional resource sharing was conducted. Existing automated circulation systems in each region were identified and recommendations were made to further develop and integrate them into the regional system. Recommendations for developing resource sharing capabilities in non-automated libraries were made. Options for including all libraries, both public and private, not currently system members are under continuing study.

EXPANDED SUPPORT OF COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Alabama

Telecommunications equipment was purchased and installed to add new libraries to the Library Management Network (LMN), established in FY 1983. At that time three regional public libraries contracted with Computerized Library Services, Incorporated (CLSI) for an automated circulation system to be shared among them. Since then the network has expanded to include public, school, and academic libraries.

Alaska

An Alaska Library Network Dialogue Taskforce was established and sponsored three statewide meetings (two via teleconferencing, and the third during the Alaska Library Association Conference) to chart the future of the Alaska Library Network.

The State Library continued support of the Western Library Network (WLN) and involved more Alaska libraries in WLN through its blanket membership. It also assisted in the expansion of the Alaska Library Network database through grants to WLN member libraries for retrospective conversion of bibliographic records.

California

The University of California, Division of Library Automation, was successful in the first phase of developing procedures to test radio communication of data among libraries by means of packet radio. Consultants surveyed potential sites between the Bay Area and Sacramento. Network and transport protocols were selected and frequencies secured within the University of California communications system for experimental use. In the quest for FCC approval of radio frequencies, critical public policy issues arose and this first phase demonstration should form the basis for well-informed consideration of the issues. Research and planning suggested that the economics of wide area packet radio networks for libraries may prove to be attractive in contrast to those of common carrier services.

Illinois

The West Central Illinois Library System conducted a telecommunications needs assessment for the West Central Illinois Resource Sharing Alliance. The Lincoln Trail Library System produced tools to evaluate current usage of data communications equipment and services with recommendations on how to determine the most effective models for library networks.

Maine

Technical Assistance and Library Information for Maine (TALIMAINE), a link with over 300 national and international computer-based data files, continued as a source of last resort in subject searches for journal articles, conference papers, and patents. The TALIMAINE service has increased at a steady rate as more users have become aware of its potential.

New Mexico

Microcomputers and modems were purchased to initiate an electronic mail network involving, initially, eight libraries and the State Library.

New York

A grant was made to the Mid-Hudson Library System to test an electronic mail and information service as a means of improving communications among libraries, library systems, and the State Department of Education. The New York Libraryline (NYLINE) is an electronic communications system, which is part of the American Library Association's ALANET electronic information service. The project was planned in consultation with State Education Department staff, representatives of library systems, and persons knowledgeable about ALANET and other national systems. NYLINE is technically one subscription for ALANET services, which are in effect for a network of library locations. As of April 1985, the following services were made available to NYLINE users on a specially created NYLINE menu:

1. Electronic mail to all other ALANET users in the U.S. and Canada;
2. Electronic newsletter produced by New York State Library, NYLINE News;
3. Electronic bulletin boards, four categories specifically for NYLINE users;
4. Online instructions;
5. Online interlibrary loan and photocopy forms;
6. Online vender order and claims forms; and
7. Telegram and mailgram interface.

As of September 30, 1985 there were 101 participants in the NYLINE project--public library systems, regional resource library systems, school library systems, central libraries (excluding systems), and the State Education Department.

Vermont

An electronic mail interlibrary loan system was implemented on microcomputers replacing the 15-year-old teletype network. The State Library, its five regional libraries, and most of the academic libraries switched to electronic mail by the end of FY 1985. It was apparent by the end of FY 1985 that electronic mail was faster, less expensive, and more efficient than teletype or the U.S. mail.

DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Colorado

A feasibility study for establishing an efficient courier system to facilitate the distribution of materials to members of the Pueblo Library District was completed.

Illinois

Projects to improve delivery of resources and information included grants to Carl Sandburg College to expand the facsimile transmission network, the University of Illinois to continue to manage the Intersystem Library Delivery Service, and to the ALANET/ILLINET Electronic Mail Project for project expansion.

Washington

The Materials Delivery Project, a multiyear project, has implemented a daily courier delivery service to 72 academic, community college, public, and special libraries via 21 dropsites. It also has installed phone lines and Pitney Bowes 8900 telefacsimile units in 10 academic and public libraries in Seattle, Olympia, Spokane, and Pullman.

SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE FOR LIBRARIES THAT SERVE AS MAJOR LEADERS

Alaska

Fairbanks Public Library's "Free Materials for All Alaskans" was supported by grants to reimburse all libraries for interlibrary loan costs incurred. Fairbanks Public Library acted as the clearinghouse for direct billings, and the State Library maintained accounts at the University of Washington and Washington State University.

Colorado

A grant to the Pueblo Library District improved access to public library service in Pueblo County by the purchase and installation of lines, modems, and terminal stations at the Pueblo Library District and the Reference/Interlibrary Loan departments of Pueblo Community College and the University of Southern Colorado.

Indiana

The State Library continued to reimburse the universities for expenses incurred by Ball State University, Indiana University, and Indiana State University in filling requests for other Indiana libraries.

Washington

Reimbursement of significant new lenders provided financial support to those libraries providing a disproportionate share of interlibrary loan materials within the State's resource sharing network. Washington State Library set

criteria and established a "loan formula" to determine which libraries were eligible to apply for reimbursement. This project was initiated as a "stopgap" measure to provide the library community time to address the issue. This occurred during the final phase of LSCA Title III funding. The library community's proposed legislation for State aid for libraries contained a provision for reimbursement to net lenders.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Colorado

Training was provided to reference/interlibrary loan staff at Pueblo Community College and the University of Southern Colorado to accomplish the following: formulate and perform effective author/title/subject search strategies; prepare bibliographies on demand; and send and receive electronic mail.

Texas

The Texas Association of Developing Colleges undertook the Cooperative Utilization of Library Technology Project, the primary purpose of which was to train academic librarians in database searching in cooperation with special librarians in the Dallas area.

UNION CATALOGS AND LISTS

Alabama

North Alabama Union List of Serials (NAULS) increased input from additional libraries with the goal of becoming a statewide union list.

Alaska

The State Library produced and distributed 450 copies of the new edition of the Alaska Library Network fiche catalog to public, academic, special, and school libraries. The number of libraries increased by 134 during FY 1984. The catalog now contains 635,000 titles and 1,272,000 holdings. A new edition of the audiovisual fiche catalog was also distributed.

Michigan

Northland Interlibrary System continued to work toward the preparation of a Computer Output Microform (COM) catalog to facilitate access to library materials for users of all types of libraries. The catalog was distributed in December 1985. For many school library members, this COM introduced microfiche use to students for the first time. High school students and teachers were trained in the use of the COM catalog and the statewide information network to extend their critically short library resources.

New Jersey

The New Jersey Union List of Serials provided any of 225 libraries that received it with information on 68,444 periodicals and serial publications

owned by 63 New Jersey libraries. It included holdings of nearly 85 percent of all serial titles owned by New Jersey libraries. Microfiche editions were issued by Rutgers University on a quarterly basis, with partial support from Title III. This support was primarily in the form of grants for specific additions to the list, both in bibliographic content and in the number of libraries whose holdings were included. While this increased the value of the list as a location tool, it made it increasingly cumbersome and expensive to maintain on Rutger's labor-intensive batch system. At this point, plans call for the termination of the Rutgers' contract and the conversion of the list to the OCLC online database.

North Carolina

The State Library continued its subscription to the Southeastern Library Network's (SOLINET) Local Access to and Maintenance of Bibliographic and Data Base Authority System (LAMBDA). This allowed online changing and upgrading of the State Library's records in the statewide union database. Also, the State Library began the retrospective conversion of the catalog records of the North Carolina Foreign Language Center. A grant was made to the Cumberland County Library, which operated the center, for the first phase of the project, which will be completed in the next fiscal year.

Ohio

State Library staff worked with the regional library systems and assisted three regions in planning for the establishment of a union COM catalog, which would allow resource sharing among the libraries in the regions. A planning survey in each region revealed that member libraries see a strong need for lateral resource sharing employing automation technology.

CONSULTANT SERVICES

Indiana

The Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority (INCOLSA) received funds to establish a microcomputer lab and equip it with hardware and software, develop workshops that involved over 450 individuals, and continue to forward archival tapes of the Indiana database files to SOLINET. It should be noted that FY 1985 was the last year for the positions of information retrieval specialist and network secretary funded by LSCA. (These positions are now supported with State funds.)

New Mexico

The State Library contracted with a consulting firm that designed and conducted a series of two planning retreats and five regional planning meetings to develop a long-range statewide plan for library cooperation and resource sharing. Twenty-three recommendations resulted from the planning activity in the areas of public relations, funding, State databases, school libraries, and interjurisdictional relations. Upon acceptance of the final report, the State Library and the New Mexico Library Association will incorporate the recommendations into their work programs for the coming years.

GENERAL NETWORK ACTIVITY

Alabama

The Alabama Library Exchange (ALEX, Inc.) continued to receive funds to build on the established planning, development, and operation of the multitype cooperative library system. The significance of the ALEX project includes the following: its continuing successful demonstration of the overall value of multitype library cooperation, and the demonstration that multitype systems offer suitable support mechanisms for interlibrary cooperation and networking. The ALEX Plan of Service was designed to promote better library service through the development of formal cooperative programs; significantly improved access to library resources; the development of bibliographic tools for systemwide location of materials; the encouragement of improved collection development practices; improved professional communication and information exchange; and the encouragement of shared applications of various new technologies.

Appendix A: Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

FOR FY 1985

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE LSCA PROGRAM

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AL	State - The Regional Library, a division of the Alabama Public Library Service, circulated materials through a computerized system. Volunteers were used to produce and distribute materials.	LSCA = $ 18,634
	Dothan - The project supplemented services provided by the regional library in meeting the needs of Houston County patrons.	LSCA = $ 1,270
	Tallegeda - The Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind transcribed materials and duplicated materials on cassette tape and braille thermo-form paper for circulation.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 75,158 Total = $ 85,158
	Winfred - The Northwest Regional Library project for the purchase of large print materials was designed to reach handicapped and homebound patrons.	LSCA = $ 3,000
AK	State - The State Library served 550 individuals and 64 deposit collections throughout the State. Patrons with problems could call the State Library collect. Braille service was received from the Multistate Center in Utah.	Other = $ 60,500
AZ	Pinal County Library - 1,250 large print volumes were purchased for use in the Apache Junction, Case Grande, Coolidge, Eloy, and Florence libraries.	LSCA = $ 15,000
	Phoenix Public Library - The Special Needs Center served as a State and national resource for other libraries developing services to the handicapped. Assistance was given to 50 libraries in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Great Britain. Statistics show a 100 percent increase in information assists given over the last year. Cooperation with community groups was outstanding. The staff organized and participated in festivals for people serving special populations. The Electronic Communications Training Program in the Special Needs Computer Workplace was successful and certified 10 independent users.	LSCA = $ 14,310

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AZ (cont.)	State - The Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped (LBVH) provided public library service to all visually and physcially handicapped Arizona residents. LBVH also provided recorded and braille books and magazines covering Southwest and Arizona materials.	Other = $ 221,205
	Tucson - Radio Reading Service was expanded into the Tucson area.	Other = $ 35,000
AR	State - The Regional Library circulated library materials to individuals and provided deposit collections to various institutions. The Regional Library was also involved in preparatory activities for implementing a READS system. Advisory and support services were given to the subregional libraries in Magnolia, Jonesboro, Fayetteville, and Fort Smith.	LSCA = $ 73,482 Other = 94,497 Total = $ 167,979
CA	State - Technical assistance was provided to local libraries in demonstrations of services, use of aid machines, and limited collection building. Two subgrants were a READS Automation Demonstration to the San Francisco Public Library ($47,042) and an automation project for Fresno Subregional Library for the Blind and Handicapped ($34,649).	LSCA = $ 81,691 Other = 1,234,509 Total = $1,316,200
CO	State - The Colorado State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped duplicated 113 books and 120 magazines, which were copied on 14,197 cassettes. The quarterly newsletter was available on flexible disk and large print. The library registered 545 new readers, circulated 207,591 items, and mailed 4,621 catalogs. The number of volunteers was constant at 135. Due to lack of funding Colorado Radio Information Service went off the air.	LSCA = $ 20,000 Other = 244,462 Total = $ 264,462
CT	State - The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped completed the conversion of 4,700 patron files along with the electronic inventory of holdings. The automated circulation system was activated in April 1985. The number of readers served was 4,939, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. In addition to serving individuals, the library served 903 nursing homes, hospitals, schools, and other institutions.	LSCA = $ 154,774 Other = 65,676 Total = $ 220,450

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
DE	State - The General Assembly in the FY 1986 State Appropriation provided funds to purchase the computer hardware to automate the program using READS software. The Delaware Association for the Blind continued to provide taped materials of local interest. Twenty-nine volunteers taped Delaware Today, local daily newspapers, USA Today, Modern Maturity, and newsletters of the blind organizations. The Consumers Councils, one in each county, provided patron input and made suggestions for improved services.	LSCA = $ 16,991 Other = 87,316 Total = $ 104,307
DC	DC Public Library - The DC Public Library served as liaison to other city agencies in identifying potential users and providing them with the needed machinery. The library also worked with schools having special education programs for the blind and physically handicapped youth. It planned orientation workshops for teachers, parents, and others who worked with the blind and physically handicapped.	LSCA = $ 11,366 Other = 69,153 Total = $ 80,519
FL	State - This project funded a statewide study of services to the blind and physically handicapped, including the seven existing subregional libraries and the Florida Regional Library for the Blind. Actions resulting from the study included the development of a new funding distribution method for the subregional library program and the establishment of additional subregional libraries.	LSCA = $ 2,935
	Daytona Regional - Due to delays in funding, no narrative was available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 446,898 Total = $ 456,898
	Jacksonville Public Library - The library's Talking Book project began in June 1975, to serve Duval and Nassau Counties. Equipment and books on records and cassette were lent. A collection of large print books was also available. The library served 1,174 registered borrowers and 47 institutions. A comprehensive brochure, "Guidelines for Service," in large print was compiled and distributed.	LSCA = $ 18,731 Other = 7,500 Total = $ 26,231
	Manatee County Public Library - The Talking Book program served both Manatee and Sarasota Counties Because approximately 60 percent of the total use came from Sarasota County, an interlocal	LSCA = $ 21,023 Other = 42,175 Total = $ 63,198

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
FL (cont.)	agreement between the two counties continued, whereby Sarasota contributed $23,000 towards the program. Circulation increased 3.4 percent over the previous year and the number of readers increased 11.5 percent. This year the project used some willing Telephone Pioneers to repair equipment. Volunteers continued to be essential with donated hours increasing 41.4 percent over last year. A third record holder and a second high-speed tape rewinder were purchased.	
	Miami-Dade Public Library - The Dade County Talking Book Library served 3,127 patrons, a gain of 144 over last year. The staff updated the patron address information. Circulation for FY 1985 was 65,525 books, 22,949 disks, and 41,576 cassettes, overall approximately the same as the previous year. While book circulation decreased, cassette circulation increased reflecting a move by the Library of Congress to produce the majority of new titles on cassette. Circulation-by-mail service continued to be successful, with the staff maintaining a one-day turnaround. Personal contact was emphasized through individual staff contact and distribution of welcome letters, books and subject preference request lists, a sample Talking Book Topics, and a large print card with the library's address and phone number. Calls from Spanish language patrons were handled by a staff member fluent in Spanish. The Dade subregional library worked with the Greater Miami Opera Association to make the Grand Opera Season accessible to the disabled. Commentary guides were prepared on cassette for four productions. The tapes were duplicated and distributed after announcing their availability and the availability of free preformances. The library cooperated with WLRN to provide radio reading service.	LSCA = $ 42,904 Other = 91,580 Total = $ 134,484
	Orange County Public Library - The library provided personnel, resources, and logistics to maintain and distribute talking books and cassettes produced by the Library of Congress; to provide special materials and services; to develop the library's collection of cassettes in such areas as music, occupational information, and self-help materials; and to coordinate with other service agencies to promote the use of talking books and library services.	LSCA = $ 15,000 Other = 16,700 Total = $ 31,700

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
FL (cont.)	Palm Beach County Public Library - The circulation of Talking Books records and cassettes increased by 4 percent. The patron population grew by 8 percent over the past year. The new facility into which the department moved in the summer featured a lobby area. As a result, walk-in patronage increased by 8 percent.	LSCA = $ 17,960
	Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library - Quality library service was provided to the blind and physically handicapped through the Talking Book program, books-by-mail, operation of a telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD) for access by the hearing impaired, bookmobile visits, and public relations efforts. Libraries involved in this project included the 14 system-administered agencies of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System, the member libraries in Plant City and Temple Terrace, and the Veterans Administration hospital medical library.	LSCA = $ 18,285 Other = 58,750 Total = $ 77,035
GA	State - Although the number of readers increased only 3 percent, the number of books and periodicals circulated increased 15 percent. A complete reshelving of the book collection on compact shelving will enable the existing warehouse to house the collection a few more years. The Textbook Section enjoyed the services of 36 active members of the Atlanta Braille Volunteers who produced 45 titles in braille format for circulation. Over 39,500 pages were thermoformed. The Atlanta Braille Volunteers were selected as Atlanta's best volunteer group in 1985. The Magazine Section had 11 volunteers who recorded 24 books. Nine local magazines were recorded and duplicated monthly.	LSCA = $ 76,550 Other = 731,481 Total = $ 808,031
HI	State - Because braille production is one of the most labor intensive activities, computerized braille was seriously explored. LSCA funds were used to purchase a braille printer in cooperation with the Special Education Section of the Department of Education.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 252,749 Total = $ 262,749
ID	State - In FY 1984, the Idaho legislature appropriated sufficient State funds to return the blind and physically handicapped program to State funding. Money was used for salary and benefits, building service charges, and a grant to the Blind Commission to operate the volunteer taping service.	Other = $ 196,312

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
IL	Blue Island Public Library - This program automated the circulation of large print books within the Suburban Library System, Zone 7. Because all but one library had an Apple II, this was the selected hardware. Appleworks was selected as the software, because it was capable of handling the holdings and was easy for staff to learn. A browsing format database was designed with a simple letter system for type of fiction and a limit of three Dewey numbers for nonfiction. Accepting the first call number submitted and the first form of author name meant it was not necessary to coordinate cataloging departments.	LSCA = $ 2,775
	Corn Belt Library System - Workshops were held in each of the three library systems. Each workshop included a "mission statement," an introduction to serving readers in their homes, opportunity to examine selection aids and to have "hands on" experience with cassette and record players, and a discussion of ways libraries could serve visually handicapped patrons.	LSCA = $ 2,295
	Johanna Bureau for the Blind and Physically Handicapped - The Johanna Bureau for the Blind and Physically Handicapped produced 92 titles, each self-proofed by each narrator. Currently 24 titles are in progress and 39 await assignment. In addition, 14 reels of 2-track recordings and 191 reels of 4-track recordings have been produced.	LSCA = $ 4,494
	River Bend Library System - Community support for the Kids on the Block project has been extensive. A concerted effort using newspapers, radio, letters, speeches, agency newsletters, posters, and the Voluntary Action Center resulted in the successful recruitment of prospective volunteers. Each volunteer was trained and responsible for learning puppetry skills, absorbing information, understanding issues surrounding disabilities, and performing and speaking to adults and children. Volunteers were assigned to various roles in the project and troupes were formed with 21 active puppeteers. Five workshops were held with disabled persons as speakers and facilitators. Monthly troupe sessions were an integral part of the project and were a key for communication between the project director and volunteers. An audience of 1,458 was reached through 37 performances. The Kids on the Block project is positive, upbeat, and nationally recognized for its approach in helping to change attitudes. The project has been highly successful in communicating with children. An	LSCA = $ 22,696

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
IL (cont.)	integral part of the program has been the question/answer period. Children have been very responsive in talking with the puppets.	
	Schaumburg Township Public Library - "Elephants Have Disabilities When It Comes to Say, Dancing, But for the Disabled, the Greatest Disability Is Getting a Job." The goal of this project was to allow a severely handicapped employee to function in the public library. (The employee is confined to a wheelchair and has no use of her legs and limited use of her hands.) A Voice Input Module was installed on the Computerized Library System, Incorporated (CLSI), an automated circulation system, to allow her to do more sophisticated projects. Minor problems involving the voice occurred. The operator had voice changes caused by cold, fatigue, excitement, etc., and the voice input module did not always recognize voice changes. This made it necessary to retrain the operator for voice changes. The operator was able to switch back and forth quickly from the online database to the VET software. The VET unit accepted 57 words and will be upgraded to 200.	LSCA = $ 6,779
	Starved Rock Library System - This project assembled a collection of low vision aids and related aids and appliances for the visually and physically handicapped and demonstrated their use. Equipment purchased included a Visualtek video reading aid, various types of magnifiers, a Perkins Brailler, braille reading and writing aids, and other useful aids and tools. The equipment was displayed in six libraries with patrons inquiring about costs and sources for purchase. The equipment was also displayed at the Peru shopping mall in conjunction with a talking book/braille display.	LSCA = $ 3,998
IN	State - The Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped funded four positions: braille librarian, two clerk-typists, and a reader advisor. With this staff, the division provided recorded library materials to 51 of Indiana's 92 counties. The remaining 41 counties were served by 5 subregional libraries. LSCA funds paid for an IN-WATS telephone line so patrons could call the	LSCA = $ 206,396

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
IN (cont.)	division at no cost. The 5 subregionals (Bartholomew County, Elkhart, Evansville-Vanderburgh County, Fort Wayne-Allen County, and Lake County) served 5,380 patrons. The total number of patrons served in FY 1985 was 11,664, an increase of 79 over FY 1984. Circulation at subregionals increased 9.9 percent.	
IA	State - The Iowa program focus was on the selection and purchase of large type materials, which were preferred by patrons. The program also supported the Radio Reading Service. In a three-hour weekday broadcast, staff read from daily and Sunday editions of the Des Moines Register, local shoppers, and other community publications. The program also purchased commercially produced tapes and additional materials were taped by volunteers. In FY 1985, staff spoke to 12,427 people in 200 speaking engagements, fairs, and meetings. In Touch: Printing and Writing for the Blind in the Nineteenth Century, a Smithsonian Institution traveling exhibit, was brought to Des Moines. Braille and cassette tape copies of the print exhibit were produced and available.	LSCA = $ 9,111 Other = 42,889 Total = $ 52,000
KS	State - Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.	
KY	State - The Kentucky Talking Book Library, the regional library for Kentucky within the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped system, served 4,720 patrons and circulated 179,025 items. The regional library was selected as one of three nationwide test pilot sites for the new READS automation system. After installation, circulation showed a significant increase. Volunteers recorded 74 books, 14 more than projected.	LSCA = $ 69,800 Other = 200,000 Total = $ 269,800
LA	State - Over 163,100 braille and recorded materials were circulated to 3,479 individuals and 205 institutions. The library mailed over 9,000 catalogs to patrons and produced a quarterly newsletter. An 800 toll free	LSCA = $ 137,366 Other = 120,513 Total = $ 257,879

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
LA (cont.)	number was available to patrons. An additional 1,000 large print books were purchased for the collection. The library became automated with the installation of the READS circulation system.	
ME	State - The State Library was Maine's Regional Library for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, providing talking books statewide and coordinating the subregional system. Subregional libraries included Bangor Public Library, Cary Public Library, Lewiston Public Library, Portland Public Library, and Waterville Public Library. In FY 1985, over 135,000 recorded items were provided to 2,799 patrons. Compact shelving for talking books was installed at the State Library. Nearly 1,800 tapes were duplicated at the State Library for the 5 subregionals.	LSCA = $ 72,188 Other = 26,662 Total = $ 98,850
MD	State - In FY 1985, certified users dropped by 3 percent to 5,743 because inactive files were purged in preparation for automation. Circulation increased 15 percent during this same time. Over 172,500 items (other than periodicals) circulated and 95,600 periodicals circulated. A total of 100 new borrowers have registered within the system.	LSCA = $ 78,956 Other = 160,750 Total = $ 239,706
MA	State - A consultant assessed library services to the blind and physically handicapped, visited public libraries, analyzed surveys, attended meetings, and interviewed consumer groups and agency representatives. The Massachusetts Master Plan was amended to reflect findings. The consultant also helped regional and subregional libraries plan and evaluate services, prepare grant proposals, locate operation sites, and seek additional State funding.	Other = $ 22,995
	Billerica Public Library - Special needs professionals assisted in assembling a collection of books, records, filmstrips, computer software and appliances, multimedia kits, games, puzzles, and audiovisual equipment. These were to meet the needs of	LSCA = $ 8,000

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MA (cont.)	children with learning, motor, visual, and mobility impairments who had been certified print-handicapped. To make the collection easily recognizable, items were prominently displayed in the children's room, and staff created a catalog of materials and equipment to be distributed to families and teachers. The project was publicized in press releases and newspaper coverage of the open house for the center.	
	Bridgewater Public Library - The Bridgewater Public Library, with the assistance of an advisory group of parents with disabled children and local communtiy service providers, acquired an extensive collection of appropriate materials, developed special programs, publicized activities, and trained staff to expand library services to disabled children. The newly formed Bridgewater Parents of Special Needs Children, educators, and agencies such as Handi-Kids helped staff gather input and increase parental involvement. Project staff acquired print and non-print materials, aids and appliances, games and realia, and literature specific to coping with disabilities. Easy access was assured by creating an illustrated, informative toy catalog and earmarking items as part of the Special Tools and Resources (STAR) collection. In addition, staff were given sensitivity training and demonstrations of reading, viewing, and communication equipment.	LSCA = $ 17,000
	Central Massachusetts Regional Library - The Talking Book Library fulfilled its functions as a subregional library by circulating selected books on tape and disk to certified borrowers. The library increased its collection by acquiring additional large print books and conducting original taping and tape duplication of books on demand. The library also maintained its volunteer delivery of services to the homebound.	LSCA = $ 79,975
	Plymouth Public Library - The Plymouth Public Library sought to increase its current collection of government and locally produced recorded books for the certified print-handicapped by retaining master copies and producing duplicates of popular titles in demand. As legal and copy restrictions	LSCA = $ 1,845

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MA (cont.)	permitted, the library produced enough copies of audiocassettes to meet the specific level of demand. The library purchased a Telex Duplicator to handle the project.	
	Rockland Memorial Library - Public libraries in Abington, Hanover, and Rockland coordinated the purchase and processing of large print books and commercially-produced audiocassettes for use by the certified visually impaired. The libraries rotated the collection through the three libraries as well as selected sites in the communities. The project was advertised in press releases to local papers, and by posters and bookmarks. A union list of the collection was produced in large print. The special purchase included 372 large print books and over 70 audiocassettes.	LSCA = $ 6,550
	Stoughton Public Library - For a number of years, Stoughton Public Library supplemented its deposit collection of government-produced talking books for certified print-handicapped readers with a local Books-on-Tape program. To keep up with the increased demand for this popular service, the library purchased additional tape duplication equipment; recruited, tested. and trained volunteer readers; and streamlined recording procedures. Volunteers contributed a total of 720 hours to the project.	LSCA = $ 1,725
MI	State - During FY 1985, the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped network provided service to 12,284 individuals and 798 institutions. Although the number of active readers declined slightly, circulation increased to 427,680. The library provided recorded and/or braille service directly to 2,235 individuals and 657 institutions. The library maintained a complete collection of braille and recorded materials from the National Library Service. A minimum of 2 copies of early titles and up to 10 copies of recent titles were housed. The collection provided back-up for the small collections at subregional libraries. Tape duplication increased slightly in FY 1985. The library duplicated items needed by all patrons in the network, thus relieving subregionals of this task. The volunteer-produced collection was available nationwide	LSCA = $ 350,184 Other = 111,376 Total = $ 461,560

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MI (cont.)	and many requests for materials came from out-of-State. More subregionals repaired and maintained equipment locally, which resulted in the library's not having to send replacements to subregionals or their patrons. Use of the IN-WATS line continued to increase, with nearly 1,800 calls in FY 1985. The braille class (where sighted people learn to put materials into braille) graduated its eighth class. Sixty volunteer tapists read materials onto open reel tape. Nearly 250 titles were added to the volunteer-reproduced collection. The library participated in a NLS pilot study to evaluate new braille containers this year. On October 11, 1985, six State organizations received the first annual Volunteers Helping All to Read in Michigan Awards, which were presented at an awards ceremony at the Michigan School for the Blind. A Governor's Proclamation and a Joint House and Senate Resolution declared the week of October 6-12 as Volunteers Helping All to Read in Michigan Week. The library staff hosted a monthly radio show "Bookends" on WKAR Radio Talking Book, East Lansing. The half-hour show highlighted newsworthy items and included interviews and books of interest. On September 28, 1983, Standards for Library of Michigan/Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Network Libraries were presented and accepted by the Michigan Legislative Council.	
	Subregionals - The subregional libraries served 9,564 adults, 485 juveniles, 37 libraries, 3 schools, 14 hospitals, 59 nursing homes, and 28 other institutions. They circulated 104,723 recorded disks, 183,505 recorded cassettes, and 4 braille and 15,955 large print books. All subregionals used NLS and Michigan brochures, pamphlets, news releases, and radio and television spots to promote services. In addition, various clubs and organizations were visited. All but one library provided free telephone access and all informed their patrons of the free IN-WATS line. Half the subregionals provided their patrons with a large print newsletter.	LSCA = $ 153,776
MN	State - Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.	
MS	State - Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.	

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MO	State - During part of the year, the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was located in St. Louis. Computer services for the library were provided by the St. Louis Public Library and one person from the library staff was retained through a contract with the St. Louis Public Library. The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was moved from St. Louis to Jefferson City and merged with the State Library to increase efficiency of operation. To an extent the staff of the two libraries were merged, and the service program became an integrated part of the State Library program. The State Library and the Department of Higher Education have become committed to increasing the use of the Library for the Blind substantially since the two libraries have combined.	LSCA = $ 105,314 Other = 380,851 Total = $ 486,165
MT	State - A strong outreach program resulted in an 8 percent increase in users and a 9 percent increase in circulation of talking books. A slide show explaining services was presented to service clubs, fairs, professionals, and conferences. A 5-day outreach trip to Billings to promote awareness resulted in 23 contact stops and reached 28 groups. The library co-hosted the 1984 Regional Conference of American Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped. Volunteers contributed 8,697 hours of recording, clerical support, and machine repair. Thirteen books were recorded, eight at the Montana State Prison and five at the State Library. Eleven inmates at the State Prison were involved in recording books and repairing tapes. A survey was mailed to 1,700 users and 584 were returned. Excellent services were noted in 464 of the returned surveys. Braille was provided by contract with the Multi-State Center West in Utah. A trained braille librarian and WATTS line were available to all users.	LSCA = $ 88,641 Other = 53,861 Total = $ 142,502
NE	State - Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.	

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NV	State - This project was a joint effort of the Nevada State Library and Archives (NSLA) and the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District (LV-CCLD) in Las Vegas. The NSLA has operated the Statewide Regional Library for the Blind snce 1968 and the LV-CCLD has operated a subregional library for the handicapped serving the southern areas of the State for over a decade. Funding was used to pay a State worker in Carson City to work full time in the operation of the library.	Other = $ 17,348
NH	State - The New Hampshire State Library continued to operate and maintain the Talking Book Library as the regional library serving the blind statewide. Consultation, training, and technical assistance was provided to the public libraries in the State. The library circulated books and magazines in braille, records, and cassettes to patrons. The library began to acquire the equipment necessary for automation of patron files.	LSCA = $ 26,147 Other = 57,665 Total = $ 83,812
NJ	State - During FY 1985, LSCA money funded six full-time and two full-time equivalent positions. LSCA funded just under one quarter of the library's staff, including positions in virtually every phase of the library's program, including administration, book selection, shipping, and volunteer production.	LSCA = $ 240,540 Other = 126,181 Total = $ 366,721
NM	State - There was an overall increase of 16 percent in circulation in FY 1985. This growth was accomplished without increased staffing through increased efficiency, providing an increase in user satisfaction. Regional materials were recorded through a volunteer program. Several proposals for automating the library were received, but funding approval was still pending. A menu driven dBase II system was designed and implemented, contributing to an increase in efficiency.	LSCA = $ 3,000 Other = 127,088 Total = $ 130,088
NY	State - The New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped (LBVH) served 21,292 individuals at home and in	LSCA = $ 177,480 Other = 288,281 Total = $ 465,761

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NY (cont.)	institutions. Over 561,500 talking and braille books were circulated, a 66 percent increase over the previous year. Two thousand large color posters were ordered from the National Library and were distributed to public libraries and ophthalmologists' offices. An average of 583 calls per month were recorded on the 800 number automatic answering machine. A special newsletter was issued to 600 public and private elementary/secondary schools, and promotional materials were mailed to hospitals in a 12-county consortium. For the first time, special computer reports were generated to show borrowing patterns, track circulation of specific titles, produce registration information and statistics, and track out-of-stock cassette titles for duplication. Closer cooperation with the Telephone Pioneers and Great Meadow Correctional Facility increased the number of repaired machines.	
	New York Public Library Regional Library - As a Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the library facilitated, strengthened, and enhanced library services to patrons. Patrons were informed of services through braille and large type newsletters. Volunteers maintained and repaired audio equipment, and training sessions were provided to upgrade skills. The project provided for the operation of the Audio Book Studio in which volunteers recorded needed but unavailable titles. Ten titles were in production in the Audio Book Studio. The project also provided training and assistance for patrons in the use of reading aids.	LSCA = $ 108,000 Other = 693,000 Total = $ 801,000
	Chautauqua Cattaraugus Library System - The Radio Reading Service provided informational and recreational material to the print-handicapped through the use of subchannel FM broadcasts. The service broadcast 50 hours per week, 8 programs per day. The programming schedule included consumer news, sports, information for the disabled, local newspapers, current books, shopping news (advertisements), etc. Listeners stated that their favorite programs were those featuring the daily newspaper, weekly grocery ads, and local history.	LSCA = $ 12,500

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NY (cont.)	Nioga Library System - This project expanded the Rochester Radio Reading Service. The library purchased and distributed 39 receiver units to eligible listeners in the targeted area. Material from the Batavia Daily News and the local "Pennysaver" were read on the air three times per week. WBTA Radio in Batavia broadcast this service as a public service to its audience. Additional promotion was gained through newspaper articles.	LSCA = $ 4,752
	Ramapo Catskill Library System - This project provided daily information to print-handicapped persons through radio reading service. Coverage was expanded to the Mid-Hudson Library System, after 300 crystal-controlled radio receivers were purchased and distributed. Staff linked the operation with National Public Radio and Intouch Radio Reading Service in New York City, thus allowing 24-hour broadcasts.	LSCA = $ 35,550
NC	State - The project provided printing, supplies, and contractual services for the braille proofreading of volunteer produced books. Volunteers produced 18 titles on tape, 46 in braille, 65 magazine issues on tape, and 5 magazines in braille. Individuals served increased by 8 percent but circulation declined by 2 percent.	LSCA = $ 32,321 Other = 533,200 Total = $ 565,521
	State - Enrichment subgrant. No narrative was provided.	LSCA = $ 16,570
ND	State - The traditional talking book service, for which the State Library contracted with the South Dakota State Library, had an increase in patrons from 1,364 to 1,566. The State Library increased the half-time coordinator to full-time status during the 1985 legislative session. This enabled better coverage of nursing homes and churches to find eligible users. During FY 1985, the State Library planned the expansion of the Dakota Radio Reading Service into the Minot area and assisted in grant writing and fund raising for this expansion. Currently, the Radio Reading Service can be heard within a 75-mile radius of Bismarck. The service provided readings of current national magazines, newspapers, and items of interest, as well as the local papers on a daily basis.	LSCA = $ 90,587 Other = 9,000 Total = $ 99,587

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OH	State - The number of readers served by the regional libraries rose to 23,501, a 6.8 percent increase. Circulation at the Cincinnati Regional Library rose 9.5 percent during the year. Due to problems with its automated circulation system, the Cleveland Regional experienced a smaller rise in circulation. Statewide, circulation rose 5.2 percent. During the first half of the year, cassette machines and batteries remained in short supply, causing delays in service. By April all waiting lists were eliminated.	LSCA = $ 155,703 Other = 734,426 Total = $ 809,129
OK	State - About 95 percent of the estimated blind and handicapped persons in Oklahoma used the services of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which had a circulating collection of 60,000 volumes of talking books and 7,500 large print and braille volumes. (The Radio Talking Book service has a potential audience of 2,500 in the Tulsa area.) Radio Reading Service was expanded to include the Stillwater area. With automation of 20 percent of the information and data processing activities, book selection staff have become readers' advisors with time to develop new patrons and pursue referrals. Circulation and patron service increased by 10 percent over the past year.	LSCA = $ 25,179
OR	State - The program obtained, maintained, and circulated talkng books, open-reel and cassette tape records, large print books, and braille materials. In FY 1985, 1,148 new users were registered for a total of 7,850. Total circulated items were 199,792. One hundred fourteen titles were produced.	Other = $ 207,808
	State - The Oregon State Library issued a request for proposal for an online circulation system/public access catalog to run jointly with an online circulation/inventory control system for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Services Division. The system selected was DRA. A computer room was designed and constructed and hardware and software were installed ahead of schedule.	LSCA = $ 240,000

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OR (cont.)	The database was keyed in and online operation began on June 23, 1985. The impact on circulation and turnaround time was immediate. Circulation doubled and turnaround time for requests was reduced from 3 weeks to 2-3 days. Whereas new patrons formerly were added only once a week, automation enabled them to be processed immediately upon registration.	
PA	Philadelphia Regional Library - This project produced a large print catalog. Most of the data entry coordination was completed by the Pittsburgh Regional Library as well as the production of the camera-ready copy generated by a laser printer. In addition, Pittsburgh worked closely with the software consultants in the creation of computer programs for this project. The Philadelphia Regional Library consulted with the printers and coordinated the final phases of the project including the cover design, the introductory material, and the format of the book catalog. Numerous internal and external factors delayed production of the catalog during each phase.	LSCA = $ 60,000
	Philadelphia Regional Library - The Philadelphia Regional Library had a 9 percent increase in circulation and an increase in new readers of 8 percent. Major programming included "An Introduction to Visual Loss," "Services for Pre-School Children," and "Legal Rights and Services." Four issues of "919 News" were produced, resulting in substantial contributions and the donation of two closed circuit reading machines and two Edna lites (powerful reading magnifiers).	LSCA = $ 872,768
	Philadelphia Regional Library - Subgrantee did not submit a full project evaluation.	LSCA = $ 2,280
	Pittsburgh Regional Library - The subgrantee was in the process of upgrading computer facilities used for the automated circulation system at the Regional Libraries for the Blind in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.	LSCA = $ 25,064
	Pittsburgh Regional Library - The library continued to work with the Philadelphia Library to ensure an equal level of library services to patrons across Pennsylvania.	LSCA = $ 559,232

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
PA (cont.)	The library's registered patrons increased 3.4 percent, cassette book circulation increased by 4 percent, cassette magazine circulation increased by 15 percent, and large print book circulation increased by 12 percent.	
RI	State - Public service announcements from the National Library Service were sent to three major television outlets. Registered users dropped from 1,801 to 984 because of a cancellation of inactive users. Circulation also decreased from 55,188 to 54,926. All large print books were circulated using the Computerized Library Services, Inc. (CLSI) system during FY 1985 after the total collection was barcoded. Computer equipment was used to generate in-house and NLS reports, to register patrons, and to generate labels.	LSCA = $ 65,073 Other = 154,381 Total = $ 219,454
SC	State - The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was allocated 25,000 square feet in the Mt. Vernon Mill Complex. In FY 1985, 827 adults, 127 juveniles, and 21 institutions were added to those previously served by the library. Total registered readers increased from 76 to 7,114. Extensive weeding of the collection took place. Interlibrary loan service from Multistate Center-South was regularly used for additional copies of books needed. In FY 1985, the library made numerous extra copies of cassette books and 1,800 copies of 13 cassette magazines for circulation, and continued to repair books using high speed duplicating equipment. Talking books decreased by 3,722, cassette books increased by 12,813, and large print books increased by 968. Circulation continued high, with an overall annual increase of 8,716. Public libraries in the State actively supported this project by providing applications and brochures, and displaying posters. Machines and books were kept for demonstration purposes and emergency loans. A second annual workshop for public library staff was held and 44 persons from 22 libraries participated. Service was provided to 1,334 walk-in patrons, but the program remained mainly a mail order service. The IN-WATS telephone line equipped with a 24-hour answering device handled 6,025 calls.	LSCA = $ 64,803 Other = 186,523 Total = $ 251,326

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
SD	State - Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.	
TN	State - The Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped continued to provide, free of charge, books and magazines recorded on records and cassettes and playback equipment as well as braille and large print books. The new quarters at the State Library and Archives resulted in a much smoother working relationship with the State Library administrative personnel.	LSCA = $ 156,620 Other = 288,507 Total = $ 445,127
	State - WPLN Talking Library was a special broadcast service designed to meet the physically handicapped person's need for current materials and programming. It used a sub-carrier channel of WPLN for broadcasting. The service area was Middle Tennessee within an approximate radius of 85 miles around Nashville.	LSCA = $ 50,000
	State - This project suffered some setbacks during the year because of the change in ownership of one of the subcarrier radio stations. It continued to operate within Shelby County and surrounding areas, but the station used to extend the broadcast signal into the farther reaches of West Tennessee changed ownership and the signal was no longer being carried. There were on-going attempts to find another sub-carrier.	LSCA = $ 50,000
TX	State - In FY 1985, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped developed a Research/Reading Center for disabled persons, located adjacent to the Reference Department of the Texas State Library. The Reading Center contained a browsing collection of library holdings in all media, as well as playback equipment for recorded media. It also contained a dictionary and encyclopedia on tape. A Kurzweil Reading Machine was available to patrons and was used in conjunction with a microcomputer with voice output that could be used to reformat materials, translate materials into braille, or make audio recordings of materials read aloud by the reading machine. A braille printer was available in the Research Center as well as a printer capable of producing large print materials. This was a pilot project. The	Other = $ 934,978

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
TX (cont.)	Legislature passed a bill providing funding for reading machines in libraries, colleges, and universities in Texas cities of significant population (50,000). The library produced 198 recordings of titles, had an average circulation per active reader of 37, increased patrons by 2,795, and increased institutions served by 200.	
UT	State - The library circulated over 150,000 books and 65,000 magazines to 5,000 patrons. Over 100 volunteers recorded 465 textbooks in support of students at Weber State, Utah State, Brigham Young University, Utah Technical College, and the University of Utah. The library duplicated over 6,000 reels and cassettes, added 500 titles to the large print collection, and added 30 new braille textbooks to the collection. The library continued to record one local magazine on talking book record. On KBYU radio, the library broadcast 2 local newspapers, 2 statewide newspapers, and 15 magazines as well as old-time radio and shopping ads 9 hours per day. The interlibrary loan network between NLS and the four Multistate Centers was maintained throughout the entire year. Braille circulation for the Multistate Center collection was automated in conjunction with the National Library Service computer system. A one-time project called "Project Up Grade" refurbished older tape duplicators so the library could maintain high duplication standards. Cost for a new duplicator would have been $9,200. Cost to refurbish was $3,600.	LSCA = $ 106,637 Other = 177,540 Total = $ 284,177
VT	State - The Department of Libraries provided large print books, records, tapes, talking books, and visual aids to blind and physically handicapped persons. A small resource collection on speech, blindness, deafness, and other handicaps was also maintained. In FY 1985, the number of patrons was 2,045. a large increase brought about by intense public relations efforts and personalized service. One hundred sixteen deposit demonstration collections were placed in libraries, nursing homes, and senior nutrition centers. Circulation of books, periodicals, tapes, and records was 65,984. Volunteers taped textbooks for blind secondary and college	LSCA = $ 17,749 Other = 29,262 Total = $ 47,011

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
VT (cont.)	students, and custom tapes were produced by Recording for the Blind. The special services consultant visited 23 Meals-on-Wheels sites and attended 54 meetings to promote services. Radio announcements were aired regularly on three stations, and booths were manned at two fairs.	
VA	State - The regional library served 7,534 active readers and maintained 317 active deposit collections. Materials were provided in recorded disk, cassette, braille, and large type formats. Circulation at the regional library was 249,566. Of this, 232,560 went to individuals, 8,999 were from deposit collections, and 7,917 were from interlibrary loans. Eight public libraries served as subregional libraries: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Hampton, Newport News, Roanoke, Staunton, and Virginia Beach. They provided materials to 3,425 persons and maintained deposit collections in libraries, schools for the blind and physically handicapped, public and private schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and other locations. Their circulation was 145,927. Over 4,600 large print books and other items were added to the collections of public libraries.	LSCA = $ 61,000 Other = 59,000 Total = $ 120,000
WA	State - Full implementation and refinement of the automated circulation and inventory system highlighted FY 1985. More than 8,251 individual borrowers were registered during this time. Book circulation totaled 355,932, compared with 226,050 for the same period last year. In addition, 8,329 items of equipment were circulated. The Braille and Taping Service filled 2,096 requests including 262 recordings, 66 titles for radio, and 2,650 brailled pages. The Evergreen Radio Reading Service maintained 89 hours of programming to 1,200 listeners in the Seattle and Spokane areas. Planning began to expand this service to eastern Washington. More than 250 volunteers contributed 25,921 hours during the year. Outreach activities included 187 presentations to 2,317 individuals.	LSCA = $ 49,000 Other = 601,704 Total = $ 650,704

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
WV	State - Services to the blind and physically handicapped were provided through the cooperative efforts of the National Library Service, the West Virginia Library Commission, and five subregional libraries. Through mail service most library resources were available statewide. The exception was "Hears to You," the radio reading service. This program provided current local and State news and broadcast on weekdays for seven hours. Service was broadcast in the Charleston, Huntington, Beckley, and Buckhannon areas. Publicity efforts included television and radio announcements, informational mailings to teachers and ophthalmologists, presentations to civic and consumer groups, and staffing of information booths at community events. Volunteers were used to pretape or read live broadcasts, and assist in clerical work, fund raising, and patron surveys. Mrs. Arch Moore, the Governor's wife, hosted a reception to recognize their efforts. Over 3,333 patrons received service from the department in FY 1985. Patrons used the WATTS line 4,642 times in FY 1985.	LSCA = $ 11,503 Other = 174,222 Total = $ 185,725
WI	State - Library service was provided to the State's blind and physically handicapped residents through the operation of the regional library located in the Milwaukee Public Library. A State contract with Milwaukee ensured that the blind and physically handicapped had access to this specialized collection.	Other = $ 420,577
WY	State - During FY 1985, the State Library purchased 377 additional large print books. Information about this collection was distributed in a Large Print Catalog which was sent to all qualifying Wyoming citizens. Orders were placed using post cards available in the catalog. Institutions were also able to order small collections. Home teachers living in the State certified citizens of all ages for assistance. The State purchased equipment for the Visually Handicapped Division of the Wyoming Department of Education, and the home teachers then distributed it as needed. In FY 1985, 9 monoculars and 36 magnifiers were purchased. Wyoming contracted with the Utah State	LSCA = $ 25,178 Other = 30,200 Total = $ 55,378

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
WY (cont.)	Library for braille and talking books. Wyoming citizens called the Utah State Library on an IN-WATTS telephone line to order materials. The Wyoming State Library paid the costs for these calls.	
GU	State - The Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, the central library of the public library system, was a subregional library for the blind and physically handicapped of Hawaii. Materials for the blind were received regularly. Cassettes and cassette players were available to all certified persons. Twenty-nine individuals were registered as blind or having visual difficulties and 281 materials were circulated. The five libraries were accessible to the physically handicapped.	Other = $ 18,043
PR	State - Library services to the physically handicapped were offered islandwide from the Puerto Rico Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service was improved by providing access to free materials received from the National Library Service. The Spanish collection was increased by the recording of 2 books from Puerto Rican culture and the purchase of 93 volumes of Spanish American books, 55 cassettes, and 18 records. Library personnel offered 609 orientations to individuals, government agencies, special education teachers and students, social workers, universities, public administration officers, and the general public. One hundred twenty-eight new patrons were added to receive library service. Four hundred fifty-six visits were received at the regional library from residents of the island. Library attendance was 9,135, and circulation was 5,782. Five new depository collections were established in Puerto Nueve (Rio Piedras), Arecibo, Cupey (Rio Piedras), Guanica, and Vega Alta. Service was promoted through weekly radio programs during National Library Week. Over 200 radio programs with information for and about physically handicapped people were broadcast.	LSCA = $ 38,600 Other = 29,200 Total = $ 67,800

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING	
VI	State - The regional library on St. Croix secured LSCA funds to purchase compact mechanical shelving. Because of the late arrival of the shelving, the unit ordered with FY 1984 funds was installed in FY 1985. The cost of additional movable shelving was more than anticipated; therefore, funding will be supplemented with FY 1986 money. Wooden shelving was installed at the St. Thomas Regional Library, allowing that facility to accommodate a larger collection than had been housed there previously. Some large print and professional books were added at the headquarters in St. Croix and the branch library in St. Thomas.	LSCA =	$ 7,775
		Other =	55,348
		Total =	$ 63,123

Appendix B: Library Services to the Handicapped

SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED FOR FY 1985

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE LSCA PROGRAM

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AL	Mobile Public Library - The goal of this project was to improve library services to deaf and hearing impaired patrons and those who work with them. Materials, including aids for teaching signing and signed and captioned audiovisual materials, were purchased. Other materials, relating to living with deaf family members and employment of the deaf, were also included. Staff will use some of the grant funds to visit sites for services to the deaf in FY 1986.	LSCA = $ 5,000 Other = 1,093 Total = $ 6,093
AZ	Phoenix Public Library - Community support and use of the Special Needs Center made the addition of a full-time library assistant imperative. With this increase in staff, the center was able to train more library patrons to use the Computer Workplace and to increase reference and information assists 100 percent over the previous year. Because of the success of the center's program and a need for more staff to keep it functioning, the Phoenix City Council voted to assume funding of the position of library assistant. Thus, a previously grant-funded position is now funded by the city (as of September 1985). Three national conferences were attended by the center's supervisor: "Abilities Expo" in Los Angeles; "Association for the Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired - Regional Convention" in San Diego; and "Arizona Deaf Networking Conference" in Tucson. A Macintosh computer unit produced large materials and transferred information to and from the Apple IIe computers in the computer unit via modems. A statewide workshop was held in the spring on "Serving Special Populations in Your Library." The new videocassettes on sign language, handicapped awareness, and parenting the special needs child were used by deaf patrons, students, parents, and agencies. Current telecaptioned videocassettes have been purchased and now circulate. Five telecaptioned decoders and five videocassette recoder units were received and made available to deaf patrons.	LSCA = $ 31,117

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
IL	Chicago Public Library - During the last half of April research was done on equipment, materials, and programs for the hearing impaired. Clubs, organizations, and gatherings of hearing impaired persons were visited/attended by the coordinator. Fifteen individuals from the hearing impaired community agreed to serve on an advisory committee for the Deaf Services Project. Three infrared professional sound systems including headsets, batteries, and foam ear cushions, two telecommunication devices for the deaf, and ten telecaption decoders were purchased. Orders were placed for 1,407 books, 1,382 pamphlets, 52 captioned films, 59 captioned videocassettes, and 252 realia items. A consultant was contracted, and program planning was initiated. A major strength of the Deaf Services Project was its advisory committee. The advisory committee stated its preference for use of the term "hard of hearing" rather than "hearing impaired."	LSCA = $ 61,199
	Warren-Newport Public Library - This project was designed to purchase appropriate toys for children whose ages range from birth to five years old but whose developmental levels range from birth to three years old, make them available at the library, and provide guidance to parents on their use. Staff worked with the Parent Infant Center to identify toys appropriate for these children. Additional criteria were established before toys were included in the collection. By ordering through a toy jobber, the library was able to purchase 3 each of 180 toys rather than the projected 2. Publication of the collection included the distribution of 5,000 bookmarks to 500 families on the Parent Infant Center mailing list, to library patrons, to other libraries, and to special groups. An in-service session was held for library staff at which Parent Infant Center staff members described how the toys would be prescribed at the center. A parent infant educator who worked with the library staff in describing the toys for the catalog was hired to conduct three educational programs in the community. Project toys were made available to library patrons in June. At the Parent Infant Center, educators selected a toy for a child and called the library to see if it was available. A "toy prescription" was written for the parent describing use of the toy with the child. Cooperation between the library and the Parent Infant	LSCA = $ 8,020

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
IL (cont.)	Center contributed to the success of the project. Both library and Parent Infant Center staff were invited to serve on a regional ad-hoc committee of the Illinois State Board of Education concerning the Handicapped Early Childhood State Plan.	
	Rockford Public Library - In order to enhance library service to the deaf and hearing impaired, three portable telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDDs) were purchased for circulation and circulated on a 30-day basis. The project also included the training of library staff in sign language. Two staff members completed the course and have a sign vocabulary of 250 words. The library purchased two sets of the videocassette version of The Joy of Signing and a videocassette player with monitor. The library planned to continue outreach efforts by having a staff member attend the Deaf Awareness monthly meeting at the Blind Center and to develop a liaison with the school district's Hearing Impaired office to promote the use of the three circulating TDDs.	LSCA = $ 6,546
	Shawnee Library System - Thirty-three TDDs were purchased and 27 have been placed in 26 libraries. Twenty-four newspapers covered the placement of the TDDs. Four sets of bookmarks produced by Shawnee library staff were distributed to libraries and used as handouts at fairs, displays, and presentations. TDD presentations were made at meetings of Southern Illinois Patient Education Advisory Council, the Franklin-Williamson County Interagency Council, and the Inter-Agency Action Council. A telephone directory of State, Federal, business, and private numbers in the Shawnee area and "800" numbers with voice access was compiled.	LSCA = $ 9,752
IA	Northwest Regional Library System - This grant was made to increase the availability of library service to the hearing impaired. No detailed report was submitted.	LSCA = $ 7,366
MI	Lansing Public Library - This grant addressed the issues of literacy and the hearing impaired. While the project primarily addressed improving children's reading skills, it also purchased 43 captioned videocassettes to meet the needs of the hearing impaired. Prior to this time, the library was not serving this portion of its handicapped patrons.	LSCA = $ 4,760

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NJ	New Jersey State Library - A coordinator of library services to the deaf was hired and visited half of the 24 libraries in the State which have TDDs. The coordinator addressed the State convention of the New Jersey Association for the Deaf, a workshop of Parents for Deaf Awareness, and other groups. The focus of this phase of the project was encouraging the deaf community to make greater use of libraries.	LSCA = $ 3,568
NY	Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System - This project was designed to assist disabled children in understanding and adjusting to their conditions through the use of print and non-print resources. Over 60 titles were purchased for disabled children about disabled children. Toys and games were also purchased, which allowed the children to identify with their disabilities. Selection was made after consultation with the John W. Harrold Educational Center, Head Start, Clinton County Mental Health Association, Clinton County Association for Retarded Children, and the physical therapy unit of Champlain Valley Physician's Hospital. Items in the collection included stuffed animals portraying disabilities, textured puzzles, puppets, and communication toys. A catalog of toys with pictures was prepared and distributed.	LSCA = $ 2,700
	Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System - The goal of this project was to increase access to information for the deaf by providing communication capabilities. Four TDDs were purchased. A committee called TDD Contact was formed to build an awareness of TDDs and to secure funding so that those households in Clinton County that had at least one deaf family member might each possess a TDD.	LSCA = $ 2,250
	Mid-York Library System - In an effort to provide library service to the deaf, 2 remote control decoders were purchased for use with the 66 closed caption video-cassettes that were acquired. Mid-York's existing collection already included 58 captioned cassettes. The library worked with the New York State School for the Deaf and the Children's Hospital Speech and Hearing Department to promote services.	LSCA = $ 3,690
	Onondaga County Public Library - This project assisted parents of handicapped children to learn more about specific disabilities, and agencies and organizations set up to serve them. Materials were ordered, and several bibliographies were producted. One program on "hearing dogs" was conducted.	LSCA = $ 6,250

STATE	LIBRARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
PA	Osterhout Free Library - This was a local project to develop the library's collection and library programming for mentally and physically handicapped children and their parents. Materials were purchased which were designed for and about mentally and physically handicapped children and for specific types of adult users (parents, agency representatives, and teachers). Three objectives of this project included programs for parents, programs for mentally and physically handicapped children, and programs for children without apparent handicaps. Parent programs included the following: "Parent Information Night"; "What's for Dinner? Good Foods for Your Exceptional Child"; "Music: Its Magic for Your Child"; "Trust, Guardianships and Wills"; "Discipline and the Child With Special Needs"; "Testing: How the Results Are Evaluated, What Testing Means to You and Your Child"; "Camping"; and "Adaptive Aquatics for the Physically Handicaped." For children without apparent disabilities, programs to heighten awareness included "The Same Inside," "Everyone Is Different; That's What Makes You So Special," and "The Kids on the Block." Seven programs were conducted for children with mental and physical handicaps. These included storytimes, craft sessions, and films. In adding materials to the collection, special emphasis was put on purchasing pamphlets and newsletters for the parent-teacher vertical file. As a result of a letter and questionnaire to area agencies asking for descriptions of their services, a 40-page booklet, "Who Can Help: A Guide for the Disabled and Their Families," was prepared.	LSCA = $ 8,183
TN	Tennessee State Library - "Library Service to the Deaf" was expanded to statewide coverage based on a pilot project serving citizens of Davidson County in FY 1980 and FY 1981. The project was expanded to enable the service to purchase equipment making statewide telephone service available for news, referral service, and programming.	LSCA = $100,000

Appendix C: Library Services to the Institutionalized

PART I: SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR FY 1985

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE LSCA PROGRAM

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AL	Birmingham - Jefferson County Public Library (5-I-E-1) provided service to the residents of West Jefferson Correctional Institution.	LSCA = $10,000
	Escambia County Cooperative Library System (5-I-E-2) provided materials to Holman and Fountain Prisons.	LSCA = $ 2,500 Other = 1,425 Total = $ 3,925
	Horseshoe Bend Regional Library (5-I-E-1) provided service to 2,415 inmates of Draper, Staton, Tutwiler, and Frank Lee Correctional Facilities.	LSCA = $ 1,500
	Mobile Public Library (5-I-E-4) provided service to 660 patients at Searcy Hospital. Materials were selected in support of special programs and included video, and records and equipment for a listening station.	LSCA = $12,500 Other = 20,000 Total = $32,700
	Northwest Regional Library (5-I-E-5) provided a paperback service through a bookmobile to 187 inmates in the Hamilton Prison Camp.	LSCA = $ 2,000 Other = 99 Total = $ 2,099
	Tuscaloosa Public Library (5-I-E-6) provided service to 950 patients of Bryce Hospital by extending service to the closed wards and others unable to use the patient library. It also provided bibliographic instruction to students in the academic school program.	LSCA = $ 1,000 Other = 21,313 Total = $22,313
	Houston-Love Memorial Library (1-I-A-2) provided service to inmates in the Dothan City and Houston County jails through paperback collections and high/low reading materials.	LSCA = $ 4,000 Other = 613 Total = $ 4,613
	Mildred B. Harrison Regional Library (1-I-A-3) provided library service to the inmates of the Shelby County Correctional System.	LSCA = $ 2,500 Other = 2,000 Total = $ 4,500

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AK	Alaska State Library (5), nine libraries (Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Nome, Palmer, and Sitka) provided service to 2,686 residents of 18 correctional facilities, 5 pioneer homes, and 1 mental facility. Service included interlibrary loans, AV materials, and reference.	LSCA = $ 55,865
AZ	Arizona Department of Corrections, Catalina Mountain School (84-I-B-2a) provided service to 165 inmates through high/low materials, AV materials, and other materials.	LSCA = $ 2,518
	Arizona Department of Economic Security (84-I-B-2b) provided funds for library service at the Arizona Training Program at Coolidge.	LSCA = $ 6,000
	Arizona State School for the Deaf and Blind (84-I-B-2c) used LSCA funds to purchase a Kurzweil Reader Voice (KRV), the Versabrailler System, an Apple computer, and a Microline printer. Staff and students have been trained on these systems and their use has been integrated into the curriculum. The KRV has increased the use of the Kurzweil by 62 percent. The library service was provided to 87 students.	LSCA = $ 11,825
	Arizona Department of Corrections, Santa Rita (85-I-E2-1) provided services to 410 inmates.	LSCA = $ 7,800 Other = 295,855 Total = $303,655
AR*	Arkansas State Library (4f) provided services to 53,000 institutional residents in 6 residential schools and 4 correctional facilities. Services included collection development, consultant visits, interlibrary loans, and reference assistance.	LSCA = $ 32,015 Other = 61,985 Total = $ 94,000
CA	Tulare County Free Library (I-1.73) established a library at the Robert K. Meyers Boys' Ranch, a county correctional facility with a population of 110.	LSCA = $ 45,193
	California Youth Authority (I-5.12) worked with the institutions and camps on a prerelease program that provided materials on employment and survival techniques. It emphasized using the local library as a resource after release. "Get a Job: Use Your Library" (a videotape) was produced and used with 5,752 inmates. A new section on library standards has been incorporated in the Institutions and Camps Manual.	LSCA = $ 96,506

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CA (cont.)	Atascadero State Hospital (I-5.94) conducted a workshop for state hospital librarians. The agenda included networking and cooperative efforts, automation and telecommunications, and sensitivity to human needs. The workshop reached a group of 50 librarians and administrators.	LSCA = $ 11,877
	San Mateo County Public Library (I-12.63) served 200 inmates in the San Mateo Correctional Institution through a literacy program that covered reading, survival English as a second language, GED work, and creative writing. The program used inmate teachers.	LSCA = $ 39,941
CO	Colorado State Library (2) served 7,113 institutionalized people through the following projects: 1) Lathrop Park Youth Camp (84-I-38) undertook a project on Colorado heritage and lifeskills, which included materials and programming on career and job opportunities, lifeskills for social relations, and the cultural heritages and ethnic origins found in Colorado. 2) Golden Gate Youth Camp (84-I-39) funds were used to purchase books, filmstrips, slide sets, etc. to support the educational program and included topics on occupational/career and coping and survival materials. 3) Wheat Ridge Regional Center (84-I-32) increased the inventory of the Media Center and included audio- and videocassette materials, and various age-appropriate materials for the profoundly and severely mentally retarded population. 4) Colorado Division of Youth Services (84-I-37) upgraded the nonfiction collection and AV materials, and purchased furniture and equipment for Lookout Mountain School and Mount View School. Mount View also undertook a weekly showing of films of literacy classics, because 75 percent of the residents read at a low level. Special programs included the following: a visit by a fashion photographer and assistants (a model, a hairstylist, and a makeup artist), art therapy, ballet, miming, jazz, theater, and museum visits.	LSCA = $ 72,000 Other = 151,429 Total = $ 223,429

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CO (cont.)	5) Fremont Correctional Facility (84-I-35) purchased an Apple IIe for library duties, and materials to enlarge the ethnic, local history, and reference collection.	
	6) Centennial Correctional Facility (84-I-36) purchased an Apple IIe for library duty. Materials purchased included reference materials, Spanish language materials, nonfiction, and games.	
	7) Child and Adolescent Treatment Center (84-I-30) purchased materials to support the therapy groups dealing with sexual abuse and general sexuality. AV equipment and materials were also purchased.	
	8) Grand Junction Regional Center (84-I-31) purchased games, toys, and AV materials to support the therapy program of the institution.	
	9) Cannon City and Shadow Mountain Correctional Facilities (84-I-34) provided special programs on the following topics: appreciation of music and non-music recordings, art therapy, story-telling, and ethnic heritages. The libraries purchased AV equipment, ethnic heritage materials, and Spanish language books and recordings to reach the 508 inmates. A random survey was done to ascertain inmates' interests.	
	10) Buena Vista Correctional Facility (84-I-33) purchased materials and provided programming of high interest to black and Hispanic inmates. Materials and programming on real estate, small business, art, and poetry were provided. High/low reading material was purchased to attract those with literacy problems.	
CT	Connecticut State Library (4.1) provided consultant service to the State institutions as well as workshops for the librarians and appraisals.	LSCA = $ 23,153 Other = 19,274 Total = $ 42,427
	Connecticut State Library (4.2) awarded grants to the following institutions to improve library service and to promote continuing funding from the institution's budget:	LSCA = $ 35,000 Other = 117,050 Total = $152,050
	1) Literacy grants went to the following: Hospitals - Altobello, Blue Hills, Fairfield, Norwich, Cedarcrest, and Connecticut Valley; Community Correctional Centers - Bridgeport, Hartford, Litchfield, Montville, and New Haven;	

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CT (cont.)	Greater Bridgeport Children's Services Centers; Correctional Institutions - Enfield and Somers; High Meadows; Whiting Forensic Institution; and Regional Centers - New Haven and Waterbury. 2) Grants for projects that were mostly AV went to the following: American School for the Deaf (also computer software and printed materials, etc.); Fairfield Hills Hospital; Enfield Community Correctional Center; Altobello Hospital; and Waterbury Regional Center. 3) Toy collection development grants went to Hartford Regional Center and Newington Children's Hospital. 4) General collection development grants went to Cedarcrest Hospital, New Haven Regional Center, High Meadows, Blue Hills, Cheshire Communtiy Correctional Center, Norwich Hospital, Somers Correctional Institution, and Cheshire Youth Institute. 5) Other grants went to Bridgeport Community Correctional Center (physical fitness), Niantic Correctional Institution (arts and crafts), and Brooklyn Community Correctional Center (Spanish language materials).	
DE	Delaware Division of Libraries (I-4) had problems funding librarian positions in each institution. (A committee is revising plans for this program.)	LSCA = $ 13,896 Other = 101,161 Total = $115,057
DC*	District of Columbia Public Library (2). Report was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 14,892
FL	State Library of Florida (4-A, 15-A) provided consultant services to develop a collection of Spanish language materials.	LSCA = $ 12,000
	Florida Department of Corrections (4-A) services included purchasing materials on survival skills, ethnic and cultural information, life-long learning, career information, and fiction for 20,021 inmates.	LSCA = $117,000 Other = 201,344 Total = $318,344
	Florida Mental Health Programs Office (4-B) used grant funds to start a new library; purchase AV materials and equipment for listening stations and other programs such as those for the geriatic wards,	LSCA = $ 34,000 Other = 66,378 Total = $100,378

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
FL (cont.)	the criminally mentally ill, and those in remote wards; initiate an outreach program; provide bibliotherapy; and support the drug and alcohol abuse program that reached 2,868 residents.	
	Florida Developmental Services Program Office (4-C) funded outreach programs for 678 unable to come to the library.	LSCA = $ 17,000 Other = 22,000 Total = $ 39,000
	Eckerd Youth Development Center (4-D) provided materials on career skills and recreational film programs to 650 residents.	LSCA = $ 6,000 Other = 6,000 Total = $ 12,000
	Florida Mental Health Institute Learning Resources Center (4-E) provided materials on re-entering the work force to 1,022 residents; and (4-B, 15-B) provided materials on learning daily living skills, and discovering the world.	LSCA = $ 5,000 Other = 5,070 Total = $ 10,070
	Eckerd Youth Development Center (4-C, 15-C) bought materials to provide information on career decisions. Two career fairs were held and job seeking and interviewing were studied in this grant that reached 220 residents.	LSCA = $ 5,000
	Collier County Public Library (1b-F) served three jails by use of an outreach librarian and a collection increase including Spanish language materials and AV materials. Circulation increased significantly.	LSCA = $ 4,000
	The following libraries served three jails. (No narratives were available when this report was compiled.	
	Jackson County Public Library (1b-G) served 700 inmates.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 5,000 Total = $ 15,000
	Lee County Library System (1b-H) served 630 inmates.	LSCA = $ 25,000 Other = 25,000 Total = $ 50,000
	Manatee County Public Library System (1b-I) served 200 inmates.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 3,500 Total = $ 13,500
	Volusia County Public Library (1b-J) served 1,000 inmates.	LSCA = $ 20,000 Other = 10,000 Total = $ 30,000
GA	Georgia Division of Public Library Services (3) served 16,732 residents through grants to the Department of Corrections.	LSCA = $ 56,071 Other = 21,929 Total = $ 78,000

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
GA (cont.)	The Department of Corrections librarian has written standards of service. Collections were increased by westerns, science fiction, mystery, self-help books, and story tapes. Also purchased were high/low books (due to low reading levels of inmates) and alcohol and drug abuse videotapes. Service was also rendered to prisons and jails by regional and county public libraries. The Division of Public Library Services circulated books by mail.	
	Kinchafoonee Regional Library (?) responded to the fact that 50 percent of the inmates in the Calhoun County Correctional Institution were reading below the fourth grade level by initiating a literacy program that included math concepts.	LSCA = $ 1,615
HI	Hawaii Office of Library Services (84-1) provided library service to 2,239 residents from 16 institutions. Special programs included the following: folk dancing, music, films, discussion groups (including one on the news), AV materials, origami, and bibliotherapy.	LSCA = $ 15,000 Other = 237,000 Total = $252,000
ID	Idaho State Library (4) funded librarian positions in four institutions (State School for Deaf & Blind, State Department of Corrections, State Youth Services Center, and State Hospital South). Funds also went to pay for library materials.	LSCA = $ -0- Other = 94,141 Total = $ 94,141
IL	Illinois State Library (?). Narrative was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = -0- Other=$1,530,673 Total=$1,530,673
IN	Indiana Library & Historical Board Department (85-13) served about 15,000 residents through its consultant services, meetings and workshops, and grants for books and equipment. (In addition to this project, the Clinton County Demonstration (35-27) included jail service via a van.)	LSCA = $ 71,088 Other = 303,583 Total = $374,671
IA	State Library of Iowa (?) served 5,360 residents in 12 institutions through special grants, workshops, and consultant service; and a committee started work on standards that will include institutional libraries.	LSCA = $ 57,279 Other = 383,825 Total = $441,102

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
KS	Kansas State Library (?). Narrative was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 39,509 Other = 1,429 Total = $ 40,938
KY	Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives (6a) funded projects in the following institutions for materials, salaries, and equipment: Bell County Forestry Camp; Blackburn Correctional Complex; Frankfort Career Development Center; Western Kentucky Center (population 670); Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (pop. 160 through service from the Duerson-Oldham County Public Library); Kentucky State Penitentiary (pop. 850); Kentucky State Reformatory (pop. 1500); Luther Luckett Correctional Complex (pop. 700); Northpoint Training Center (pop. 700 through service by the Danville Public Library); Roederer Farm Center (pop. 250 through service from the Duerson-Oldham Public Library); Lake Cumberland Boy's Camp (pop. 60); Lincoln Village Treatment Center (pop. 45); Morehead Treatment Center (pop. 40); Owensboro Treatment Center (pop. 40); Central State Hospital (pop. 275); Eastern State Hospital (pop. 250); Western State Hospital (pop. 350); Kentucky School for the Blind (pop. 125); Kentucky School for the Deaf (pop. 400); and Oakwood State Hospital (pop. 420).	LSCA = $ 39,500 Other = 29,390 Total = $ 66,740
LA	Louisiana State Library (I-G/4) conducted two pilot projects: 1) the Thibodaux State School bought books, AV materials, toys, and periodicals; and equipment to start a library; and 2) the Washington Correctional Institute increased AV materials and other materials in the area of literacy. The State also provided consultant services and interlibrary loans to the institutions; published a newsletter and booklists; and conducted a workshop. Populations served totaled 16,042 in 25 institutions.	LSCA = $ 50,044 Other = 113,051 Total = $163,095
ME	Maine State Library (I-G) program included funding for one consultant and eight institutional librarians, interlibrary loans, supplementary reference, and a newsletter. Service was to four correctional institutions, three mental health institutions, and one residential school for the deaf (total population 2,055).	LSCA = $ 58,531 Other = 139,100 Total = $197,631

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MD	Maryland State Department of Education (1-C) served 12,993 residents of 15 institutions who received improved library services. Two projects were noted as follows: Health Dial (through the Office of Correctional Education) enabled inmates without reading skills to receive health information through the Tel-Med system; and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene placed an emphasis on training and long-range planning, and funded two job and career projects. One project was aimed at introducing long-term mental patients to changes in society, and the other project brought rehabilitation-related health information to patients.	LSCA = $109,864 Other = 200,500 Total = $310,364
MA	Cedar Junction Correctional Institution, Walpole (5.12) provided new materials and service to those unable to go to the library, and included a reader survey.	LSCA = $ 4,800
	Rutland Heights Hospital (5.21) purchased books, AV materials, and equipment (including a computer and software), and presented programs on health education and computer orientation.	LSCA = $ 4,990
	Salem Public Library (3.1) developed an existing collection in the Essex County Jail with high/low books, and Spanish materials.	LSCA = $ 11,830
	Shirley Correctional Institution (5.11) developed a career and information resource center.	LSCA = $ 4,800
	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (5.1) brought library service to 18,324 residents. Programs included service from the Worchester Public Library; interlibrary loans; a survey of library patrons and library use; adoption of standardized forms; automation of circulation and cataloging; and meeting of the institutional librarians and networking.	Other = $309,286
MI	Library of Michigan (4/1985) continued efforts to improve delivery of information services to the 20,000 residents of 65 State institutions through a paperback exchange and consultant services.	LSCA = $ 75,266 Other = 17,844 Total = $ 93,110
MN*	Minnesota Departments of Welfare and Corrections (?). Report was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 39,509 Other = 647,504 Total = $687,013
MS*	Mississippi Library Commission (?). Report was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 37,608 Other = 66,794 Total = $113,902

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MO	Missouri State Library (7) used Federal funds for grants for library materials, and the institutions supplied the library facility and staff. Materials included books, AV materials, toys, and games for 13,000 residents.	LSCA = $ 46,410 Other = 328,887 Total = $375,297
MT	Montana State Library (1.B 3) served the following institutions directly: Warm Springs State Hospital, Boulder River School and Hospital, Galen State Hospital, Montana State Prison, Mountain View School, and Pine Hills School. The State Library provided reference service, interlibrary loans, and funds to purchase items such as paperbacks, reference materials, music, toys and games, periodicals, recreational reading, and career materials. The following institutions were provided library services through contracts with local public libraries: Swan River Forest Camp and Montana Veterans' Home were served by Flathead County Library; the School for the Deaf and Blind was served by the Great Falls Public Library; Eastmont Human Services Center was served by Glendive Public Library; and the Center for the Aged was served by the Lewistown City Library. Total population served was estimated at 3,500.	LSCA = $ 49,425 Other = 40,360 Total = $ 89,785
NE	Nebraska Library Commission (85.5). Report was not available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 28,513 Other = 303,142 Total = $332,142
NV	Nevada Mental Health Institute (I-85-9) worked on collection development under the direction of a full-time professional librarian. Population served was estimated at 500.	LSCA = $ 3,944 Other = 35,541 Total = $ 39,485
	Nevada Girl's Training Center (I-85-8) served an estimated 100 residents in a remote facility. It did not have a librarian, but received consultant services from the State Library and bookmobile service from the Lincoln County Library. Funds were used for collection development.	LSCA = $ 1,422 Other = 11,653 Total = $ 13,075
	Nevada Department of Prisons (I-85-7) reinstated three librarian positions so that the libraries will be eligible for funding in FY 1986.	LSCA = -0-
	Nevada Youth Training Center (I-85-10) has built a strong institutional library program under the guidance of a professional librarian, support from the administration of the institution, and help from the Elko Public Library. "All of these	LSCA = $ 2,836 Other = 38,897 Total = $ 41,733

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NV (cont.)	elements have made this library a standard against which the other institutional libraries can be measured." The program served an estimated 300 residents. The project included computer literacy, AV materials and equipment, and other library materials.	
NH	New Hampshire State Library (I-11) funded purchase of books, AV materials, equipment, and supplies in five institutions. Each library had a full or part-time librarian and these libraries served an approximate population of 1,690.	LSCA = $ 27,000 Other = 104,051 Total = $131,051
NJ	New Jersey Department of Corrections (5a) served 25,000 inmates in a program that relied on para-professional and professional librarians. Grant funds were used to purchase materials and pay salaries.	LSCA = $ 68,137 Other = [300,000] Total = [368,137]
	New Jersey Department of Human Services (5b) bought specialized materials and equipment.	LSCA = $ 24,451
	Ocean County Library (2) served a daily population of 100 at the county jail by building a reference collection, providing books on request, and providing visits by an outreach librarian.	LSCA = $ 45,059
NM	New Mexico State Library (5) served approximately 4,200 residents from 14 institutions through grants for collection development which included AV materials. Long-range plans were developed in 14 out of 15 institutions. The State Library provided training, consultant services, and on-site visits. A special grant to the Western New Mexico Correctional Facility funded the opening of a library in the new women's facility.	LSCA = $ 38,000 Other = 39,358 Total = $ 77,358
NY	New York State Library (2(4)) provided consultant services through visits, workshop planning, and technical assistance.	LSCA = $ 40,270
	New York State Library (2A(4)). The following grants for service were made in FY 1985:	LSCA = $ 23,395
	1) Office of Mental Retardation and Development Disabilities (85-2003) funded a project at the Letchworth Village Developmental Center to develop an active stimulation and electromechanical devices lending library.	LSCA = [$6,954]

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NY (cont.)	2) New York State Division for Youth (85-2004) provided services to 98 youths through the books, and periodicals; training on an Apple IIe computer; and the establishment of procedures. Cooperation among similar institutions was being explored.	LSCA = [$3,698]
	3) New York State Office of Mental Health (85-2005) held workshops on networking plans for institutional librarians, produced information on the library as a part of the treatment of patients, and worked on plans for needs assessment and standards.	LSCA = [$12,743]
	New York State library (2B(4)) relied on funds from the budgets of State supported institutions for the funding of basic library programs.	Other = $2,211,474
NC	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (5) provided consultant services, which included visits, editing an issue of North Carolina Libraries devoted to library services in institutions, and providing grants to the following institutions for the purchase of books, AV materials, and equipment: Correctional Centers - Western, Piedmont, Harnett, Southern, Eastern, and North Carolina Correctional Center for Women; Polk and Sandhills Youth Center; Eastern North Carolina School for the Deaf; Juvenile Evaluation Center; Western Carolina Center; Wright School; John Umstead; and Murdoch Center. Estimated population served was 25,325.	LSCA = $ 31,245
ND	North Dakota State Library (6) provided service to 1,700 residents through reference service and interlibrary loans to all residents and through direct service to the North Dakota State Penitentiary. Other institutions served through a competitive grant process were the following: North Dakota School for the Deaf, North Dakota School for the Blind, Grafton State School, Jamestown State Hospital, Soldiers' Home (Lisbon), North Dakota State Industrial School, and San Haven State School.	LSCA = $ 32,996 Other = 80,000 Total = $112,996
OH	State Library of Ohio (I-5-85) served 16,120 in 21 institutions through consultant services, workshops, and quarterly meetings. New libraries were established at Lima Correctional and Hocking Correctional, nine youth facilities shared in a cooperative videotape collection development project, one library was re-established, and other projects emphasized collection development.	LSCA = $ 147,267 Other = 398,193 Total = $ 545,460

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OH (cont.)	Ohio Department of Mental Health (I-6A-1-84) implemented computer literacy programs using Apple IIe computers in Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital, Cambridge Mental Hospital Center, and Fallsview Psychiatric Hospital. Dayton Mental Health Center purchased videotaping equipment to create tapes on topics relating to patients' treatment. Other activities included monthly reading groups, art, storytelling, and poetry therapy. These projects reached 1,000 residents.	LSCA = $ 21,374 Other = 115,747 Total = $ 137,121
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-2-84) served seven adult correctional facilities by providing the following: books and videotape equipment (Hocking Correctional Facility); materials on substance abuse and health and new library services (Lebanon Correctional Institution); a new library collection (Lima Correctional Institution); computer literacy and life-skills materials (London Correctional Institution); funds to continue a book discussion group (Marion Correctional Institution); leisure reading mateials and education support materials (Ohio State Reformatory); and large print and reference books (Ohio Correctional Facility). Population served was estimated at 11,500.	LSCA = $ 77,882 Other = 220,939 Total = $ 298,821
	Ohio Department of Youth Services (I-6A-3-84) served 1,200 juvenile offenders in 9 correctional facilities through a central video collection, purchase of video equipment, and purchase of books.	LSCA = $ 33,401 Other = 18,955 Total = $ 52,356
	Tiffin Developmental Center (I-6A-4-84) purchased non-traditional materials (manipulatives, musical instruments, sensory items, etc.), constructed a sensory wall, and purchased AV equipment. The 220 mentally retarded residents were served by this project.	LSCA = $ 5,814 Other = 15,380 Total = $ 21,194
	Southeastern Ohio Training Center (I-5-B-4-85) started a life-long learning project that will benefit 909 inmates through the purchase of materials for adult new readers, as well as self-improvement study plans. Certificates of improvement were given to residents who completed the course of study.	LSCA = $ 22,000 Other = 39,904 Total = $ 61,904
OK	Oklahoma Department of Libraries (I-IV) served an estimated 8,448 residents in 22 institutions by funding grants for books, periodicals, AV materials, and toys. State budget cuts have resulted in only one institution retaining a professional librarian. A policy that missing interlibrary loans must be replaced rather than paid for, has restricted loans	LSCA = $ 77,012 Other = 230,082 Total = $ 307,094

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OK (cont.)	to books in print. Connor Correctional Center lost its library due to fire and is rebuilding. Funds were made available to institutions to purchase any equipment needed to support program kits developed by the State Library for use in the institutions. Kits were available on the following topics: puppets, folkdancing, the world of work, the circus, the Statue of Liberty, and computers. Kits were designed so that a program could be presented with a minimum of work by the local institutional librarian. The kits contained "hands-on" materials and display items. Grants were given to the following institutions: Bassett; Central Oklahoma JTC; Central, Eastern, and Western State Hospitals; Conner, Dunn, Harp, Lilley, McLeod, Quchita, Crabtree, and Stringtown Correctional Centers; Enid and Pauls Valley State Schools; Oklahoma School for the Blind; Oklahoma State Penitentiary; Oklahoma State Reformatory; Rader; McCarty; and Lexington A&R.	
OR	Oregon State Library (State) recorded that an estimated 6,794 residents of institutions received service in the following institutions: Oregon Women's Correctional Center, Oregon State Penitentiary, Oregon State Correctional Institution, Oregon State School for the Deaf, Oregon State School for the Blind, Maclaren School for Boys, Hillcrest, Dammasch State Hospital, Fairview Hospital and Training Center, and Oregon State Hospital.	Other = $ 292,605
	Newport Public Library (I-84-11) served 50 inmates in the Lincoln County Jail by purchasing reference books and paperback fiction, and developing a core collection of nonfiction materials.	LSCA = $ 2,100
	Library Association of Portland (I-84-10) provided service to 438 inmates at Mullnomah County Jail and 250 at the Mullnomah County Correctional Facility by purchase of career books using a bibliography prepared by the Oregon Educational Information Center.	LSCA = $ 1,820
PA	State Library of Pennsylvania (4) paid for service in 15 hospitals, 7 mental retardation centers, and 10 correctional institutions.	Other =$1,191,721
	Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (4-501046) established a Spanish language collection in every prison library through the following procedures: (1) identifying appropriate resources and compiling bibliographies of materials specifically aimed to recognize the Hispanic inmate as an integral part of the service commitment, (2) acquiring and distributing materials, and (3) giving a two-day workshop to train prison librarians in the use of the materials and the information needs of the Hispanic inmate.	LSCA = $ 3,200

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
PA (cont.)	State Regional Correction Facility at Mercer (4-5501045) upgraded the nonfiction collection.	LSCA = $ 1,170
	Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf (4-501047) established a career information center and resource center for deaf students.	LSCA = $ 4,680
	Western Center (1(b)-84-59-I) served an estimated 500 retarded residents by developing a library with age-appropriate, functionally-oriented materials and also developed a rotational system to get materials into the living areas.	LSCA = $ 10,000
	Wernersville State Hospital (4-84-60-I) purchased materials to reach the more infrequent users and nonusers of the library by selecting materials to support structured therapies (remotivation, reality orientation, and sensory training).	LSCA = $ 5,950
RI	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (4) served 4,000 residents by awarding grants to 8 institutions (library materials and AV materials); loaning materials; providing consultant services; publishing items in the Newsletter; arranging meetings of, and giving workshops for institutional librarians; and assisting in opening a new library at the women's prison. The institutions involved with the program (General and Zambarano Hospitals; Rhode Island School for the Deaf; Rhode Island Training School; Ladd Center; the Substance Abuse Unit of the Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals; New Routes; RCA Treatment and Evaluation Center; Rhode Island Veterans' Home; Camp E-Hun-Tee; Juvenile Diagnostic Center; Caritas, Transition, and Summit Houses; Pawtucket Workshop; and the two male and one female Adult Correctional Institutions in the Department of Corrections) provided services. Eight institutions established minimum standards of library service.	LSCA = $ 36,424 Other = 158,947 Total = $ 195,371
SC	South Carolina State Library (VI-A) served 22,546 residents in 34 institutions supported by 8 State agencies by providing consultant services, reference assistance, films, interlibrary loans, and training. Grants were awarded for the purchase of materials to 26 institutions; and paperbacks were selected by the consultant for 4 institutions. Eleven institutions employed librarians, with three additional teacher-librarians seeking professional degrees. The two workshops dealt with long-range planning and standards of service. Programs offered by the librarians included the following: assertiveness training, craft classes, bibliotherapy, music, outside speakers, videotapes (instructional and recreational), and computer training. Materials purchased included	LSCA = $ 42,280 Other = 390,486 Total = $ 432,766

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
SC (cont.)	toys, games, puppets, realia, books, comics, and high/low literacy materials.	
SD*	South Dakota State Library and Archives (?). No report was available when this report was compiled.	LSCA = $ 54,216 Other = 41,231 Total = $ 95,447
TN	Tennessee State Library and Archives (5A) served 8,000 inmates in 13 correctional institutions through funds expended for library materials. The programs in each institution were monitored by members of the Advisory Council. Participating institutions were as follows: Bledsoe, Lake, and Morgan County Regional Correction Institutions; Brushy Mountain State Prison; DeBerry Correctional Institution; Ft. Pillow State Farm; John S. Wilder, Spencer, Turney, Tennessee, and Taft Youth Centers; and the Tennessee State Prisons for Men and Women.	LSCA = $ 25,000 Other = 12,500 Total = $ 37,500
	Tennessee State Library and Archives (5B) served 2,612 residents in 5 mental health institutions and 2,302 residents in 3 developmental centers through purchase of library materials to meet the recreational, educational, and reference needs of the residents. The participating institutions were as follows: Arlington, Cloverbottom, and Green Valley Developmental Centers; and Lakeshore, Memphis, Middle Tennessee, Moccasin Bend, and Western Mental Health Institutes.	LSCA = $ 10,000 Other = 5,000 Total = $ 15,000
TX	Texas State Library (5.1) served 50,924 residents in 30 institutions through centralized acquisitions of library materials. Activities included renovating the libraries at Big Springs and Austin State Hospitals, and hiring a professional librarian at Wichita Falls State Hospital. The Texas Department of Corrections automated its acquisition process, Corsicana State School contracted with a regional educational service center to provide a professional librarian one day a week, and the State Library consultant provided technical assistance.	LSCA = $ 44,524 Other = 321,946 Total = $ 366,470
UT	Utah State Library (4) served 3,529 residents in 7 institutions through consultant services which included workshops, technical assistance, the provision of reference materials, AV materials,	LSCA = $ 33,028 Other = 75,005 Total = $ 108,033

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
UT (cont.)	centralized processing of acquisitions, and interlibrary loans. The following projects were included in this program: (1) Decker Lake Youth Center served 45 by the purchase of reference materials and computer programs. (2) Utah School for the Blind served 700 students by purchasing a computer for inventorying the media materials. A "story time" program was established. (3) Utah Schools for the Deaf served 559 students through the improvement of the inventory of media materials by input to a database on an Apple IIe computer, and the establishment of regular delivery of materials to the Salt Lake Extension, which included permanent loan to teachers for classroom use, and reading programs. A training manual for student library aides was developed. (4) Utah State Hospital served 325 patients by the purchase of games, video, compact disks, cassettes, computer software, AV equipment, books, and periodicals.	
VT	State of Vermont Department of Libraries (1-5) brought library services to 1,350 residents of 13 institutions through consultant services, which included purchasing library materials, providing technical assistance, supplying bibliographies, visiting, orienting new librarians, loaning books and films, etc. All correctional facilities included literacy as an ongoing program.	LSCA = $ 17,418 Other = 85,301 Total = $ 102,719
VA	Virginia State Library (85-5) served 17,721 residents through consultant services and grants for collection development to upgrade reference, ethnic studies, technical, and career resources to the following: Bland, Brunswich, Buckingham, Deerfield, Harrisonburg, Marion, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, St. Brides, Southampton, and Staunton Correctional Centers; the 28 Correctional Field Units; Virginia Correctional Center for Women; Virginia State Penitentiary; Appalachian, Barrett, Beaumont, Bon Air, Hanover, Natural Bridge, and Oak Ridge Learning Centers; Reception and Diagnostic Center; Southampton Youthful Offender Center; Catawba, Central State, Eastern State, Piedmont	Other = $ 170,000

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
VA (cont.)	Geriatric, Southwestern State, and Western State Hospitals; Central, Southwestern, and Northern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded; Dejarnett and Virginia Treatment Centers; Northern and Southern Virginia Mental Health Institutes; and Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitative Center.	
WA	Washington State Library (4II.A.4) staffed 34 institutional libraries and provided materials and information services to residents of state-supported institutions. Materials purchased included fiction, nonfiction, paperbacks, large print books, periodicals, materials in Spanish, comic books, cassettees, films, AV materials, toys, games, and realia. Other services included providing bookcart outreach to locked wards, rotating a small collection of large print books, updating reference materials, purchasing materials on the list of required reading for sexual offenders, revising library orientation materials, producing book lists and bibliographies, etc. Programs included the following: films, audio listening sessions, humanities studies, poetry writing, holiday themes, concerts, story telling sessions, learning to use maps and atlases, etc. Staff were encouraged to upgrade skills by attendance at activities, which included workshops on story telling, Alzheimer's disease, communications skills, library services to the deaf, database searching, music programming, basic computer skills, and other continuing education activities.	LSCA = $ 40,000 Other = 677,160 Total = $ 717,160
WV	West Virginia Library Commission (5) served 8,906 residents of 28 institutions through consultant services, direct staffing, and quarterly workshops. Institutions served by the program included the following: Region I - Huntington State and Lakin Hospitals, Colin Anderson, West Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Huntington Work Release Center, Barboursville Veterans' Home, and West Virginia Rehab Center; Region IIA - West Virginia State Penitentiary, Charleston Work Release Center, and Spencer State Hospital; Region IIB - Welch Emergency Hospital, Southern Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Pinecrest Hospital, and Beckley Work Release Center; Region III - Weston State, Fairmont Emergency, and Hopemont Hospitals, Pressley Ridge School, West Virginia Industrial School for Youth, West Virginia School for the Deaf; Eastern Regional Juvenile Detention Center; and Region IV - Huttonsville Correctional Center, Anthony, Davis, and Greenbrier Centers, Andrew S. Rowman, Denmar State Hospital, and West Virginia Children's Home.	Other = $ 179,036

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
WI	Oakhill Correctional Institute (85-160) collected computer software and acquired volunteers and staff for literacy training. This project served an estimated 100 inmates and was to be replicated in 4 other institutions in Wisconsin.	LSCA = $ 14,116
	Department of Health & Social Services, Division of Care & Treatment Facilities (85-162) developed a comprehensive library system plan and obtained funds from the department for library materials.	LSCA = $ 29,584
	Department of Health & Social Services, Wisconsin Resource Center (85-164) purchased library materials that included readalong books with cassettes, AV materials, and books.	LSCA = $ 4,343
	Northwest Wisconsin Library System (85-166) ordered materials after staff at the correctional institutions selected items such as videocassettes, audiocassettes, and equipment for an estimated 120 inmates in Camps Gordon and Flambeau.	LSCA = $ 5,893
	Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped (85-168) produced 50 copies for large type children's books to serve an estimated 800 visually handicapped children.	LSCA = $ 10,614
	Wisconsin Division for Library Services (MOE) showed State funds expended for library services to the institutionalized, which included consultant services.	Other = $ 381,328
WY	Wyoming State Library (4) provided consultant services, which included visits, and technical assistance via telephone. Grants for library materials (books, periodicals, shelving, AV materials, music, art prints, a cassette player, and movie and video rentals) went to the Women's Center, Wyoming Boy's School, Wyoming State Hospital, Wyoming State Penitentiary, Wyoming Pioneer Home, Veterans' Home of Wyoming, and Wyoming Retirement Center.	LSCA = $ 52,266
GU	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (4) served 8,458 residents of 3 institutions through bookmobile service or visitation to the Barrigada Branch Library or the library in Agana. Due to space problems, inmates used the area identified for library purposes at the penitentiary.	Other = $ 23,307

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
PR	Puerto Rico Department of Education (05) served 5,478 inmates in 16 institutions through orientation of new librarians, purchase of library materials, and bookmobile service.	LSCA = $ 50,968 Other = 71,782 Total $ 122,750
VI	Virgin Islands Division of Libraries, Museums, and Archaeology (?) served 350 residents in the following institutions: St. Thomas Prison (collection development); Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility (collection development including bilingual materials due to the high Hispanic population); St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John Hospitals (outreach services from the State Library); and St. Croix Juvenile Detention Centers (outreach services provided reading and educational materials daily).	Other = $ 57,481

PART II: SEARCH FOR EXEMPLARY LIBRARY PROGRAMS

EVALUATION CHECKLIST
SERVICES TO SPECIAL POPULATIONS: INSTITUTIONALIZED

	Outstanding	Yes	No
AUDIENCE			
1. Is the institutionalized audience clearly defined?	___	___	___
NEED			
2. Is the need for the project clearly documented?	___	___	___
3. Is the reported needs assessment process creditable?	___	___	___
4. What proof is there that the need exists?	___	___	___
GOALS & OBJECTIVES			
5. Are the goals clear?	___	___	___
6. Are the objectives time-based?	___	___	___
7. Are the objectives client-centered?	___	___	___
8. Are the objectives measurable or clearly demonstrable?	___	___	___
COOPERATION			
9. Is there evidence of cooperation with the administration of the institution?	___	___	___
10. Are institutional staff other than the library staff involved in the project?	___	___	___
ADVISORY GROUP			
11. Is there an advisory group?	___	___	___
12. Does it include members of the target group?	___	___	___
METHODOLOGY			
13. Is the methodology unique or innovative in meeting the needs of the target audience?	___	___	___
14. Is the traditional methodology implemented in a manner to provide previously unavailable evidence of effectiveness?	___	___	___
COLLECTION			
15. Is the collection of materials relevant to project goals and objectives?	___	___	___
16. Is the collection appropriate in both content and format?	___	___	___

Appendix D: Major Urban Resource Libraries

and

National or Regional Resource Centers

Statistical Data For

Fiscal Years 1984 - 1986

STATE: ALABAMA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	XII	$ 84,131	3,890,171	805,237	20.7	$17,422.00
1985	7	251,117	3,941,000	815,652	20.7	51,981.38
1986	7	172,309	3,990,000	819,226	20.5	51,981.38

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Birmingham	$ 6,157	$18,051	$18,051	State
Mobile	4,336	13,038	13,038	
Montgomery	3,847	11,625	11,625	
Huntsville	3,082	9,268	9,268	

FY 1984: The four libraries received funds to provide interlibrary loan services to libraries in regional areas assigned for these purposes.

FY 1985: The four libraries purchased materials to improve services.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
State Library Birmingham- Jefferson County Public Library	State

FY 1984: The State Library and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($321,932) used $57,836 in FY 1983 carryover funds in addition to FY 1984 funds to provide reference and information materials statewide. Materials included books, periodical articles, films, and other interlibrary requests to local public libraries.

FY 1985: The Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($27,196) provided statewide interlibrary loan of all materials.

STATE: ALASKA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	7	$ 8,928	400,481	174,431	43.5	$ 3,884 (carryover)
1985	7	28,291	444,000	194,675	43.8	12,392 (carryover)
1986	7	20,924	500,000	226,663	45.3	12,392 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Anchorage	$ 3,884	$12,392	$12,392	State

FY 1984 (carryover): The Anchorage Municipal Library purchased an IBM PC, printer, monitor, and smart modem to upgrade the level of the interlibrary loan and books-by-mail services. In addition, the microcomputer was used for online bibliographic searches, which will speed up and improve ILL services.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: ARIZONA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84-I-B-6	$ 59,900	2,718,016	1,379,437	50.7	$30,000 (carryover)
1985	85-I-F2	184,276	2,892,000	1,567,314	54.2	92,500 (carryover)
1985	86-1-6	129,199	3,053,000	1,644,843	53.8	92,500 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Phoenix	$20,000	$62,500	$62,500	State
Tucson	10,000	30,000	30,000	
Mesa	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Tempe	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Glendale	-0-	-0-	-0-	

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FY 1984 (carryover): The Phoenix Public Library purchased business and science materials. Selectors were instructed to use grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand at the Arizona Interlibrary Loan Center (ILLC). The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles. These were supplemented by information taken from circulation reports on slow and fast moving items furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Tucson Public Library used the grant funds primarily in two areas: purchase of multiple copies of circulating books for the Main Library and its branches, and purchase of specialized reference items for the Main Library's special grants collection. The circulating books covered general information on how to research grant sources, how to do program planning and proposal writing, how to do various types of fund raising, and management for nonprofit organizations. These books were lent on interlibrary loan throughout the State, although for a complete grants search the reference materials had to be used also. The reference materials included important items not provided by the Foundation Center such as directories of corporate giving, and directories of resources for special subjects. The grant funds made possible expansion of the basic collection to a more comprehensive one to meet the needs of grant applicants.

STATE: ARIZONA (continued)

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Phoenix Mesa Glendale Tuscon	State

FY 1984 (carryover $130,700): The Cataloging Services Section of the Phoenix Public Library ($38,342) updated 51,116 Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) records to include the library's holdings symbol during this grant period. This represented an increase of 24,552 records, or 92 percent, over the FY 1983 retrospective conversion project. The total number of OCLC records on which retrospective conversion has been completed totaled 97,178 over the three years of the grant-funded project. The number of OCLC records searched during FY 1984 totaled 53,052 for a "hit" rate of 96.35 percent. The average cost per updated OCLC record was $.50. This total of $.50 per updated OCLC record included labor time involved in searching the Phoenix Public Library's automated circulation system to ensure that titles updated were actually held by the library. The Dewey Decimal Classification numbers updated during this grant period made up the remainder of the 300's and a significant number of titles held by the library in the 400's. When ongoing cataloging of the library's new titles was included, the total number of OCLC records to which the library's holdings symbol was attached totaled approximately 190,000 titles. The three-year retrospective conversion project has contributed materially to the growth of the Arizona ILLC. The updating of OCLC records to include the library's holdings symbol provided other OCLC libraries with access to the library's holdings and increased the number of requests the center receives.

The Phoenix Public Library ($15,090) also used grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand at the Arizona ILLC. The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles, which were supplemented by information taken from circulation reports on slow and fast moving items furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Mesa Public Library ($22,728) completed a retroconversion project commenced in FY 1984. The primary measure of the effectiveness of this project and its predecessor was a comparison of the number of books borrowed from the Mesa Public Library by other libraries via the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem before the projects began and again after their completion. In July 1983, immediately prior to the initiation of the first project, 63 books were borrowed from Mesa via the OCLC subsystem; 21 of these were borrowed by Arizona libraries. During September 1984, the month immediately after this project's completion, there was a 258 percent increase in loans, for a total of 226. Of these, 100 were borrowed by Arizona libraries, a 376 percent increase from July 1983. Based upon these figures, both projects must be judged successful.

The Glendale Public Library ($20,000) used the funds to strengthen a beginning reader book collection. The evaluation revealed positive comments from a vast majority of young patrons and parents who found the collection greatly improved. Glendale also received $34,500 to convert 35,000 records to machine-readable format. AMIGOS Bibliographic Council was contracted to provide this service. The records were then added to the OCLC database, making these materials available to other Arizona OCLC libraries through the interlibrary loan process.

STATE: ARKANSAS

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	4b	$ 49,213	2,285,803	158,461	6.9	$10,000 (carryover)
1985	4b	147,000	2,307,000	167,974	7.3	20,000 (carryover)
1986	4b	101,141	2,349,000	170,140	7.2	20,000 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Little Rock	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000	State

FY 1985: Annual report was not received as of 3-6-87.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Little Rock	State

FY 1985: Annual report was not received as of 3-6-87.

STATE: CALIFORNIA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	Excess (MURLs)	$ 519,638	23,673,412	8,755,478	36.9	$191,790 (carryover)
1985	I-7, MURLs	1,573,674	24,697,000	9,140,964	37.0	582,285 (carryover)
1986	I-7, MURLs	1,095,628	25,622,000	9,571,233	37.3	589,140 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Los Angeles	$65,070	$194,980	$194,980	State
San Diego	19,270	59,095	59,095	
San Francisco	14,965	44,620	44,620	
San Jose	13,880	42,525	42,525	
Long Beach	8,010	23,965	23,965	
Oakland	7,530	22,235	22,235	
Sacramento	6,135	18,620	18,620	
Anaheim	4,900	14,610	14,610	
Fresno	4,875	15,785	8,900	
Santa Ana	4,555	14,015	14,015	
Riverside	3,840	11,230	11,230	
Huntington Beach	3,840	11,375	11,375	
Stockton	3,375	10,440	10,440	
Glendale	3,140	9,170	9,170	
Fremont	2,985	8,900	8,900	
Torrance	2,940	8,400	8,400	
Garden Grove	2,795	8,150	8,150	
Pasadena	2,695	7,805	7,805	
San Bernardino	2,670	8,020	8,020	
Oxnard	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible	
Sunnyvale	2,430	6,910	6,910	
Modesto	2,430	7,360	7,360	
Bakersfield	2,410	7,455	7,455	
Berkeley	2,360	6,675	6,675	
Concord	2,360	6,715	6,715	
Fullerton	2,330	6,745	6,745	
Pomona		6,485	6,485	
Ontario			6,855	

STATE: CALIFORNIA (continued)

FY 1984 (carryover): All obligated funds were expended and each MURL filed a collection development plan indicating how the funds were spent to broaden their services.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Bay Area Reference Center (BARC)	central and northern California
Southern California Answering Service (SCAN)	greater southern California

FY 1984 (carryover): BARC ($421,066) answered 2,990 reference questions, falling short of its expected 3,500, but in other respects had another successful year. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepard bibliographies, published the BARC Notes periodical, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in northern California. BARC was one of two regional reference centers with the potential of serving 10 million residents of central and northern California.

SCAN ($400,000) exceeded its objective and answered 3,673 reference questions referred from public library systems. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepared bibliographies, published the SCAN updating service, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in southern California. SCAN was one of two regional reference centers with the potential of serving 14 million residents of the greater southern California area.

FY 1985: BARC provided access to the collection of the San Francisco Public Library and to 190 special and academic library collections and to other special resources in northern California. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

SCAN, located in the Los Angeles Public Library, made use of its collections, but employed its own staff of specialized reference librarians and had access to computerized information databases. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

STATE: COLORADO

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	6	$ 63,871	2,889,934	1,080,649	37.4	$ 57,371 (carryover)
1985	6	195,682	3,071,000	1,141,066	37.2	195,682 (carryover)
1986	4	136,565	3,178,000	1,068,213	33.6	156,546 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Denver	$11,810	$39,136.40	$39,137	State
Colorado Springs	6,274	39,136.40	39,137	
Aurora	12,744	39,136.40	39,136	
Lakewood	13,769	39,136.40	39,136	
Pueblo	12,774	39,136.40	-0-	

FY 1984 (carryover): The Denver Public Library ($11,810) purchased full patents on microfilms for the years 1929 through 1933.

The Aurora Public Library ($12,744) purchased videocassette recorders, monitors, and video tapes.

The Colorado Springs Public Library ($6,274) purchased materials in Spanish, Korean, Vietnamese, Arabic, and Farsi.

The Lakewood Public Library ($13,769) established a consumer health information collection of books, pamphlets, and other materials that were used by library patrons and professionals in the health care field.

The Pueblo Public Library ($12,774) installed a theft detection system at its main library.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Boulder Public Library	State
Pueblo Public Library	

FY 1984 (carryover): The Boulder Public Library ($69,850) successfully connected two dissimiliar computers at Aurora and Jefferson County Public Libraries. The percentage of interlibrary loan requests for Jefferson County from Aurora was 79 percent. Prior to the project it was only 12 percent.

The Pueblo Public Library ($2,360) provided library users with access to online database searching by training three staff members in Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) searching, purchasing necessary equipment to perform searches, and disseminating 1,000 brochures to the public explaining how the system worked.

STATE: CONNECTICUT

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	6	$ 67,305	3,107,906	610,766	19.6	$13,200
1985	7	199,186	3,126,000	611,981	19.6	39,040
1986	7	136,551	3,154,000	606,826	19.2	39,040

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Bridgeport	$2,640	$7,808	$7,808	Region IV
Hartford	2,640	7,808	7,808	Regions II and III
New Haven	2,640	7,808	7,808	Regions V and VI
Waterbury	2,640	7,808	7,808	Region I
Stamford	2,640	7,808	7,808	Region IV (Materials are available statewide.)

FY 1984: Funds were expended on reference materials.

FY 1985: Reference materials were purchased for interlibrary loan requests.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

FY 1985 ($45,500): A network was developed among existing health information providers including health science libraries, health associations, public libraries, State health agencies, and State divisions of national health associations to allow each of these segments to know what the others could offer their constituencies.

STATE: FLORIDA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURL OBLIGATIONS
1984	18,A-E	$217,775	9,838,322	1,946,102	19.7	$ 34,495 ($8,624 carryover)
1985	18,A-E	666,885	10,466,000	2,124,076	20.3	135,378
1986	7	467,293	10,976,000	2,139,076	19.4	144,002

CITIES OVER 100,000 EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Jacksonville	$8,624	$27,076	$28,800	State
Miami	8,624	27,076	28,800	
Tampa	8,624	27,076	28,802	
St. Petersburg	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Fort Lauderdale	8,624	27,075	28,800	
Hialeah	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Orlando	8,623	27,075	28,800	
Hollywood	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Tallahassee	-0-	-0-	-0-	

FY 1984 (carryover): Funding for major urban resource libraries was used to develop the book collections of five major urban libraries in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando. These libraries made their collections available not only for local and regional use but also supplied materials on demand to libraries and patrons throughout the State through the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN).

The Jacksonville Public Library's ($8,624) objectives were to develop biographic resources as a major urban resource library, and to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries. Funds from this grant were used in conjunction with regional resource and FLIN funds to accomplish these objectives. Often, a major portion of grant funds was expended for project personnel as well as a portion for materials.

The Miami Public Library ($8,624) stated that the goal of this project was to provide materials in business and science technology subject areas to the patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials for these subject areas required particular revision and update due to the constant changes in technology and discovery of new fields of study. There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did alter its effectiveness. Almost 90,000 reference and informational requests were handled by the Main Library Business and Science Department in FY 1984 and substantial increases were projected for the opening of the New Mail Library facility in 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It was crucial that materials in these subject areas be provided in order to meet the demands of the community, which expects to find materials that are current and reflect the new technologies in major urban resource libraries.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624) project was delayed due to the contracting process.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($8,624) was not received in time for the State Library annual report submission.

The report of the Orlando Public Library ($8,623) was not received in time for the State Library annual report submission.

FY 1985: Jacksonville Public Library's ($27,075) funds were used to develop bibliographic resources and to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries.

The Miami Public Library ($27,076) provided reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries throughout the State through the acquisition of print and microform materials which complemented the existing collection and acquisition policies of the system.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624) and ($27,076) used funds in collective development with special emphasis on the areas of genealogy, local history, business, and business and technology—and a very active, well organized interlibrary loan department.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($27,075) will appear in the FY 1986 annual report.

The Orlando Public Library ($27,075) used the funds to upgrade and expand special subject and reference collections and to make these collections, as well as other resource collections, available in the other major urban resource libraries through a well developed interlibrary loan program.

STATE: FLORIDA (continued)

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Jacksonville	State
Miami	
Tampa	
Fort Lauderdale	
Orlando	

FY 1984 ($302,500): The project provided the five resource center public libraries in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando with funds to add to their materials collections and assist them in providing resource center services. These backup libraries made their collections available to all persons in Florida through the Florida Library Information Network. FY 1984 was the first year under which the Broward County Division of Libraries in Fort Lauderdale received funding for this project. This addition reflected the development of the library's collection to the point where it met the criteria stated in the Florida Long-Range Program for Library Service.

Priority areas for Regional Resource Centers have been collection building and staffing to speed book processing and facilitate interlibrary loan searches. The provision of the OCLC/ILL subsystem has made possible faster and more efficient service. Access to the subsystem made possible greater accuracy in locating libraries holding materials needed, and increased the speed with which they could be requested.

FY 1985 ($242,000): The Jacksonville Public Library ($60,500) used funds to strengthen the library's collection and to make these resources more available to people throughout the State. To achieve these goals, project personnel assisted library staff by providing clerical assistance in book order processing and cataloging, by searching and processing interlibrary loan requests, and by typing and proofing the Florida Times Union Index.

Miami ($60,500) used funds to provide materials in business and science technology subject areas to patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials in these subject areas required particular revision and update due to the constant changes in technology and discovery of new fields of study. There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did certainly alter its effectiveness. Almost 100,000 reference and informational requests were handled by the Main Library Business and Science Department in FY 1985 and substantial increases have been experienced at the New Main Library facility opened in July 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It is crucial that materials in these subject areas be provided in order to meet the demands of the community, which expects to find materials that are current and reflect the new technologies in major urban resource libraries.

STATE: FLORIDA (continued)

The Tampa Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to purchase books to enhance the collection the library made available and therefore, provided current, effective information to library users throughout Florida. All additional costs of this project, such as the input of new titles into the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET)/OCLC, have been borne by the county government and State aid.

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($60,500 carryover) did not begin implementation until late in FY 1985 due to delays in the contract process.

The Orlando Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to select specialized reference and information sources that other libraries could not afford or would not often use, as well as to measure the effectiveness of library service delivery (in an attempt to continuously improve it).

STATE: GEORGIA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCES LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION	MURLs EXPENDITURES
1984	MURLs	$119,437	5,464,655	852,749	15.6	$57,210
1985	6	359,886	5,648,000	866,930	15.3	57,210
1986	6	249,350	5,837,000	866,154	14.8	57,210

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Atlanta	$28,495	$28,495	$28,495	State
Columbus	11,373	11,372	11,372	
Savannah	9,492	9,492	9,492	
Macon	7,851	7,851	7,851	

FY 1984: The Atlanta Public Library used funds to strengthen telephone reference and database bibliographic searches for persons in the designated service area.

The Columbia Public Library used funds to improve reference collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Savannah Public Library used funds to strengthen its circulating nonfiction collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Macon Public Library used funds to provide local history and genealogical reference and research services to the designated service area.

STATE: GEORGIA (continued)

FY 1985: The Atlanta Public Library used funds for Resource Information Center (RIC) Info Line Services.

The Columbia Public Library, which serves a five-county area, used funds to improve reference collection.

The Savannah Public Library, which serves 44 counties of its service area, used funds to strengthen the adult nonfiction collection.

The Macon Public Library used funds to publish and provide area libraries with copies of the index to the Macon Telegraph and News.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Atlanta	Atlanta area
Macon	7-county area

FY 1985 ($87,962): The Atlanta Public Library used funds to prepare a long-range plan of development for the area and also for communication via cable casting and service extension.

The Macon Public Library used funds to improve the speed and accuracy of reference services in a seven-county area through online reference databases.

STATE: HAWAII

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84-12	$21,011	965,000	365,048	37.8	$ 8,000 (carryover)
1985	85-12	63,528	997,000	377,153	37.8	26,000 (carryover)
1986	6	44,285	1,039,000	805,266	77.4	34,321 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Honolulu	$8,000	$26,000	$34,321	Honolulu

FY 1984 (carryover): The Kaimuki Regional Library purchased books, pamphlets, and maps. Materials were purchased to fill gaps in the reference collection using the system's basic reference lists as a measure.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: IDAHO

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-6	$20,560	943,935	102,451	10.8	$12,500 (carryover)
1985	I-7	62,253	977,000	104,586	10.7	16,700 (carryover)
1986	9	42,936	1,001,000	107,188	10.7	17,000 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Boise	$12,500	$16,700	$17,000	State

FY 1984 (carryover): MURLs funds were spent by the Boise Public Library to pay Western Library Network (WLN) costs.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: ILLINOIS

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	7	$245,611	11,420,191	3,368,998	29.5	$245,076 (carryover)
1985	6	730,605	11,466,000	3,257,750	28.4	265,000 (carryover)
1986	7	499,136	11,511,000	3,347,686	29.0	265,000

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Chicago	$219,080	$243,800	$243,800	State
Rockford	9,650	11,400	11,400	
Peoria	9,051	9,800	9,800	
Springfield	7,295	-0-	-0-	

FY 1984 (carryover): The Chicago Public Library strengthened its collection of Illinois literature, materials for the Asian population, and its videocassette collection.

The Rockford Public Library concentrated its MURLs funds in the areas of foreign language materials and purchase of a teletypewriter (TTY) as a communications tool for deaf patrons.

The Peoria Public Library purchased materials to strengthen its genealogy collection.

The Springfield Public Library reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of its general collection and identified and purchased materials for replacement and expansion purposes.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: INDIANA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs EXPENDITURES
1984	84-10B	$117,719	5,490,299	1,265,179	23.0	$78,076
1985	85-16B	349,309	5,482,000	1,260,790	23.0	80,341
1986	86-10	238,040	5,498,000	1,256,242	22.8	80,341

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Indianapolis	$43,246	$44,508	$44,508	State
Fort Wayne	10,626	10,925	10,925	
Gary	9,377	9,651	9,651	
Evansville	8,050	8,288	8,288	
South Bend	6,777	6,969	6,969	

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FY 1984 MURLs: The goal of this project was to strengthen Indiana's metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers. This project provided compensation in the form of grants to urban libraries that (because of their resource strengths) provided library services to a constituency of a region greater than their tax-supported district. The project was part of the Indiana Public Library Resource Sharing program. The five libraries listed above were located in cities that exceeded 100,000 population and were designated as metropolitan resource libraries. The libraries had to meet the following criteria in order to receive their grant:

1. The library must be a public library.
2. The library must serve a city of 100,000 population or more.
3. The library must have a collection of 100,000 cataloged volumes.
4. The library must be a member of its Area Library Services Authority (ALSA) and make its collection available for interlibrary loan use.
5. The library must permit in-house reference use of the collection by the general public.
6. The library must make application for distribution giving appropriate assurance and agreeing to required reports.

All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed as required in LSCA regulations to maintain levels of support for the libraries previously receiving grants, based on 1980 census population figures. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: personnel-80 percent, books-6 percent, and equipment-14 percent.

STATE: INDIANA (continued)

FY 1984 Area Library Services Authorities

The overall goal of this project was to improve general library service and access to services for groups of persons with inadequate services through support of ALSA. ALSA's aim was to help member libraries provide better services to their patrons through consultations, resource sharing, and cooperative services. ALSAs have been charged by the State Library with providing interlibrary loan, reference referral, and consultation/ staff development. ALSA members included 97 percent of public libraries and all Interlibrary Loan (ILL)/Reference Referral (RR) Centers, and services were located in and provided by public library reference centers. ALSA membership continued to increase, going from 621 in FY 1982, to 648 in FY 1983, to 667 in FY 1984. (Ninety-seven percent of the public libraries in the State are now members. Many of the member libraries are smaller public libraries (79 percent of the public library members served populations of 25,000 or less) and depend on ALSA services to back up the services they offer to their patrons.) Interlibrary loan and reference referral services were well established in all areas. According to statistics reported, the total number of requests handled decreased slightly from 102,375 in FY 1983 to 97,595 in FY 1984. Overall, after referral to other resource centers the ALSA ILL/RR Centers filled 81 percent of all requests received, a 5 percent increase over FY 1983. The total number of workshops offered increased from 60 to 77, with total attendance increasing from 2,383 to 3,202 persons. Staff visits to libraries decreased slightly from 382 in FY 1983 to 326 in FY 1984. The number of consultations was reported at 778. The number of items delivered by Courier, U.S. Postal Service, and United Parcel Service was 153,504. AV services reported 9,772 circulations with a total attendance of 430,485. ALSAs continued working with the Continuing Library Information Media Education (CLIME) plan objectives through continuing education offerings in their areas and working with the State Library to facilitate statewide coordination and communication of continuing education opportunities. ALSAs continued to provide much needed services to their members. Member response to the ALSAs has continued to be good, as evidenced by increased membership and increased utilization of services. Evaluations conducted by individual areas have shown that ALSA members consider their membership to be important in providing better service to their patrons.

FY 1985 MURLs: All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed as required in LSCA regulations to maintain levels of support for the libraries previously receiving grants, based on 1980 census population figures.

FY 1985 Area Library Services Authority

One objective stated a priority for improved efficiency of location searches through increased use of OCLC for location verification. This objective has been minimally met. For FY 1985 the fill rate was 82 percent of ILL/RR requests, which was up slightly from the FY 1984 fill rate of 81 percent. This figure, however, was in line with the slight increase in total number of requests handled by the Reference Referral Centers. It must be remembered that more and more libraries had access to OCLC interlibrary loan services, and thus did their own interlibrary loans directly to the holding library. It would be expected, in light of this information, that ILL/RR requests will decline as more and more libraries carry out interlibrary loans directly. A further objective stated a priority for coordination of staff development/continuing education planning through application for and recognition of each ALSA by the Indiana Council of Approval for Providers of Continuing Education (ICAP). Because only one ALSA has applied for recognition by ICAP so far, this objective has not been met. In spite of this fact, ALSAs nevertheless offered planning for staff development and continuing education.

STATE: INDIANA (continued)

A final objective of the program was to improve audiovisual services available to members. In FY 1984 total audiovisual circulation was 9,772 and attendance was 430,485. In FY 1985 total audiovisual circulation was 12,245 and attendance was 383,412. Therefore, in FY 1985, circulation was up but attendance was down slightly from FY 1984. Audiovisual services were improved (more materials were circulated), and the objective was met even though not as many people chose to take advantage of the service. FY 1986 probably will see changes as some ALSAs become more involved in videocassette lending services. ALSA total expenditures for audiovisual services ranged from a low of 2 percent to a high of 10 percent. The percentage did not appear to be dependent on a delivery system because the three ALSAs with dedicated delivery services (ALSA 2, Stone Hills ALSA, and CIALSA) had 2 percent, 2 percent, and 8 percent respectively. Again, this situation may change in FY 1986 as more videocassette lending programs are initiated.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
All members of its respective Area Library Services Authority	State

STATE: IOWA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATIONS	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84 VI	$ 62,540	2,913,437	404,510	13.8	$ 9,569 ($25,660 carryover)
1985	No number	185,168	2,906,000	404,391	13.9	35,229
1986	VII	126,328	2,910,000	401,630	13.8	35,229

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Des Moines	$ 7,614.50	$ 7,615	$ 7,615	State
Cedar Rapids	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	
Davenport	7,614.50	7,614	7,614	

FY 1984: The purpose of this project was to strengthen the three libraries designated as urban resource libraries in the State of Iowa for the purpose of using their collections, staff, and resources to provide improved services to their constituencies and to serve as resource centers for the entire State of Iowa. The specific aim of this project was to develop these collections with enrichment materials.

The Public Library of Des Moines received $7,614.50 to expand and enhance the business collection. Materials were purchased for reference and circulating book collections and the books-on-tape collection of this regional resource library. The classification of business materials was selected because of the current and long-term informational needs of the Iowa business community and the general public which were not being met with existing collection resources. Emphasis was placed on the identified special topics of computers, foreign trade, international affairs, tax laws, new methods of conducting business, marketing, and product identification.

The Cedar Rapids Public Library purchased current materials in adult basic education, career development, and vocational/technical support at a time when high unemployment and underdevelopment, especially among women, minorities, and the disadvantaged had intensified local and statewide demand. The objectives of the project were to obtain and publicize information resources needed by employees and employers to increase employment opportunities. High demand items and broader, in-depth resources were acquired and publicized through the media and community groups.

The Davenport Public Library purchased materials to fill critical areas, which they referred to as "life coping skills." The areas specifically concentrated on were jobs, health, community, and aging.

STATE: IOWA (continued)

FY 1985: The Public Library of Des Moines ordered and received all equipment necessary for the transfer of information into an online service. Accessibility to newspaper articles has been enhanced by the ability to add additional subject descriptions and the time span between delivery of the newspaper and its indexing has been significantly reduced.

The Cedar Rapids Library ordered extensive materials on computers, both home and business. These have ranged from simple how-to materials manuals to works on technical detail and theory. Other items ordered included repair manuals for types of equipment for which the library was not well stocked. These included repair manuals for farm equipment, small machinery, motorcycles, and less commonly known vechicles. Also, duplicate copies of more popular titles increased ability to meet interlibrary loan requests from other public libraries. Also ordered were many volumes on other related topics.

The Davenport Public Library has been heavily involved in serving the unemployed in the Davenport area through this grant. The Business Center has had a volunteer job interviewer and resume advisor who has worked with approximately 150 individuals. An estimated 50-75 resumes have been prepared by the staff for the unemployed.

Two hundred fifty postcards were sent to Quad-City businesses to request annual reports and brochures for use by the general public. Response has been well over 50 percent. The librarian in charge of the center has spoken to numerous groups and has been appointed to a subcommittee of the Davenport Chamber of Commerce to develop a brochure on how to start new businesses in Iowa. Increased purchase of out-of-town newspapers has helped unemployed residents to find new positions. The library worked with Project Assist, a local group for the unemployed. It provided referral for adult literacy programs. It also worked with the Scott County Committee College Small Business Center to promote the literacy collection. The librarian worked with the counselor on women's programming to produce a brochure about the library's center as well as to provide referral service.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: KANSAS

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-84	$ 51,187	2,363,358	555,625	23.5	$35,831
1985	I-85-IX	153,436	2,408,000	571,203	23.7	36,365
1986	9	105,535	2,438,000	562,909	23.0	36,365

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Wichita	$17,915	$18,182	$18,182	State
Kansas City	10,340	10,509	10,509	
Topeka	7,576	7,674	7,674	

FY 1984: The Wichita Public Library purchased materials to enhance and strengthen collections in areas of particular need through the acquisition of appropriate informational materials. An approximate list of materials to be acquired included the following topics: child care and development; Oriental, Spanish, and European languages for children; small business start-up and management; sales and salesmanship; adult education in mathematics, resume, career, and job search information; aeronautics and aviation; automobile history and general maintenance; adult foreign languages; computers and software; poetry; political science; Indians of North America; disarmament and nuclear war; Holocaust and World War II; sports; "how to" on solar energy; personal and home improvement; light opera and music; architecture; and adult fiction.

The Kansas City Public Library strengthened the library's periodical holdings by filling in gaps in retrospective holdings, purchasing holdings of certain titles not owned but for which the library received requests, purchasing microform holdings of Wyandotte County newspapers, and by purchasing several Afro-American periodicals. All of the materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

The Topeka Public Library added approximately 600 large-print books to the library's collection. Although large-print books have been circulated from the library and made available to congregate living sites, meal sites, and the homebound, the increase in the amount of service has greatly strapped the collection. The purchase of a special mobile van for transporting large-print books enabled the library to provide much greater circulation of these materials. The purchase of 600 large-print books with the grant funds met approximately 50 percent of the need identified for this particular collection. All materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

STATE: KANSAS (continued)

FY 1985: The Wichita Public Library established a need to add materials to strengthen its role as a major urban resource library. Projects underway on or before the beginning of FY 1985 in various special collections required both book acquisition for expansion to meet patron and interlibrary loan requirements and additions of newer media to add depth to the established service. Additions of videocassettes, color slides, and microcomputer software were approved by the State Agency. Collections that benefited were Special Resources on Parenting, Special Resources on the Visual Arts, the Alice Bauman Dance Symposia Collection, the "PC's for the People" Project, the Auto Manual Collection, and the Foundation Collection.

As a major resource library for the State, the Kansas City Public Library lent monographic and serial holdings to all residents of Kansas through interlibrary loan. The ability to service ILL serial requests was curtailed by missing or damaged issues of hard copy serials. Microfilm copies of missing or mutilated copies--as well as some monographic items--were replaced to enable this major urban resource library to fill a greater percentage of ILL serial requests statewide.

The purpose of the Topeka Public Library project was to supply a collection of literacy materials, both new and replacements that would help the user overcome illiteracy, and to introduce compact disk collections to Kansas. Statistics were kept on the use of both the adult literacy collection and the compact disk collection materials purchased with grant funds. The supplemental portions of the Library Literacy Project (Project No. I-85-VI) and the introduction of new technology into an important public library to define its usefulness in other Kansas libraries contributed to Topeka Public Library's status as a major urban resource library.

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NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: KENTUCKY

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	15-MURL	$ 78,658	3,661,433	502,616	13.7	$30,077 (carryover)
1985	9a	235,251	3,692,000	501,199	13.6	32,000 (carryover)
1986	6a	161,521	3,723,000	499,993	13.4	32,000 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Louisville	$30,077	$32,000	$32,000	State
Lexington-Fayette	(not eligible under State's criteria)			

FY 1984 (carryover): Early in the project period, a subgrant award was made to the Louisville Free Public Library. In order to enhance its position as a MURL, the Louisville Free Public Library decided to place emphasis on purchase of business materials and multiple titles in selected high demand categories. Current and retrospective review materials were used in the selection process by collection specialists. The Manager for Reference Services provided a description of the business collection to the State Library for dissemination to local libraries. Both project and subgrant project objectives were attained during the fiscal year. Five hundred titles were purchased for the business collection, and 1,659 volumes were purchased in multiples for high demand categories, for a total of 2,159 volumes.

The activities of the project supported the Long-Range Program objective—to increase the size of the general collection of the MURL so that the standard of four books per capita could be met.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: LOUISIANA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBGILATIONS
1984	9	$ 92,179	4,204,742	982,754	23.3	$ 70,701
1985	I-6	279,281	4,383,000	1,237,340	28.2	200,544
1986	9	193,146	4,462,000	1,249,666	28.0	200,544

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
New Orleans	$40,109	$91,492	$91,492	5 surrounding parishes and city
Baton Rouge	15,785	58,596	58,596	13 parishes of the Capitol Area Region
Shreveport	14,807	34,174	34,174	8 northwest parishes
Houma	-0-	16,262	16,262	Terrebonne Parish and Bayouland

FY 1984: The New Orleans Public Library purchased books and audiovisual materials to establish a Vietnamese collection in a regional branch. Each of the five parishes in the area have had an influx of Vietnamese in the last 10 years. Learning cassettes were added to one branch, and the reference collection was strengthened in two regional branches. All total, approximately 1,505 books were purchased and 667 pieces of audiovisual materials were purchased to meet the demands of the library's own patrons as well as those who have access to the collections from the surrounding five parishes.

The collection of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, the largest library in the 13-parish Capital Region, was open to all residents of the region. Tremendous use of the collection was made in the areas of reference, popular, and juvenile collections. Of special interest was the genealogical collection at the Centroplex Branch Library, considered to be one of the strongest genealogical collections in the southern region. MURLs funds have helped the collection tremendously. One significant addition has been the 40-volume genealogical serial reprint entitled Confederate Veteran with indexes. This 40-volume set and approximately 736 other titles have been added to the collection. This collection was made available to the entire greater Baton Rouge area as well as to individuals doing family research from anywhere within the region.

The Shreve Memorial Library continued to coordinate the delivery system for the modified Green Gold Library System that served eight parishes in the area and significantly speeded up ILL. The funds were used to maintain and add approximately 470 books to the areas of reference, government documents, petroleum, Louisiana, and genealogy collections. Demand for materials continued to increase steadily and these grant funds have made it possible to better meet the needs of library patrons from the northwest corner of the State.

STATE: LOUISIANA (continued)

FY 1985: The New Orleans Public Library used its grant money to add 1,247 books to its collection in the areas of business, science, humanities, and social sciences. These expanded areas of collection made it possible for this library to better meet the need for current material requested by local and regional residents and libraries. Forty-five miscellaneous pieces of equipment and furniture were purchased in order to better serve the increased local and regional demand for improved and expanded service.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, in an effort to strengthen library resources for residents and libraries of the region, used the grant money to purchase 8 microfilm readers, 10 microfilm cabinets, 2 microfilm reader/printers, and 908 reels of microfilm. These purchases were made to improve the research and reference potential of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library citizens as well as any person or library in the Capital Area Region.

The Shreve Memorial Library (Caddo Parish) added 2,360 items (books and visuals) to the special collections (genealogy, Louisiana government documents, petroleum and reference). This added to the "value of the collection" to better meet the demands of users and libraries from the surrounding area (Northwest Louisiana, South Arkansas, and East Texas). These materials were made readily available for on-site use and through interlibrary loan.

Citizens in Terrebonne Parish (Houma) and the surrounding region called Bayouland have access to an expanded (508 books) and strengthened collection due to the HLRLs grant. A 2-year subscription to Newsbank increased the public's chance to locate current events coverage by providing newspaper indexing and articles from newspapers around the country. A copy machine for staff use helped greatly with the interlibrary loan process and made it easier for the library to disperse photocopies of information when requested by local and/or regional users and libraries. This speeded up the response to inquiries made to the library.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: No information was available on Resource Centers.

STATE: MARYLAND

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-E	$ 91,407	4,216,756	786,775	19.6	$18,300 (carryover)
1985	I-7	272,081	4,270,000	774,113	18.1	49,247 (carryover)
1986	I-7	187,013	4,349,000	763,570	17.5	49,247 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR			
City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Baltimore	$18,300	$49,247	$49,247	State

FY 1984 (carryover): The film department circulation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was 37,235. In addition to employing two part-time technicians to clean the films that circulated, 16 new 16mm films were added to the State Resource Center collection. More than 1,303,225 Maryland citizens were afforded the opportunity to see quality films that were properly maintained as a result of this project.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Enoch Pratt Free Library	State

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	4.5	$123,921	5,737,717	877,112	15.2	$18,900
1985	7.1-7.3	366,386	5,750,000	873,482	15.2	55,692
1986	7.1-7.3	250,699	5,798,000	881,016	15.1	55,692

CITIES OVER 100,000	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR			
City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Boston (The Eastern Regional System)	$6,300	$18,564	$18,564	State
Worcester (The Central Regional System)	6,300	18,564	18,564	
Springfield	6,300	18,564	18,564	

FY 1984: The Boston Public Library used its MURLs funds to purchase books needed to meet interlibrary loan requests. Materials were purchased in the following categories: Spanish language and culture, Russian language, Russian immigrant collection, Chinese language, Italian language, children's books, business, geography, and political science. Four hundred twenty-two books were purchased altogether.

The Worcester Public Library acquired 295 volumes and 83 rolls of microfilm to strengthen its reference and research collections. Expensive materials (items the users could not afford to buy themselves) needed by groups such as small businesses, students, and historians were chosen.

The Springfield Public Library purchased the following: for homeowners--books like The Residential Energy Audit Manual, Solar Domestic Hot Water Guide, and Hazardous Waste Regulations (especially timely because a major corporation recently considered locating a hazardous waste collection center in a nearby town); for small businessmen--basic guides like The Hotel and Restaurant Business, Handbook of Engineering Economics, and The Small Business Legal Problem Solver. New science titles included books in the fields of astronomy, biology, geology, organic chemistry, and physics. For standard "student-type" questions, a new edition of the expensive multi-volume Grzimeks Animal Life Encyclopedia was purchased. And as much as possible, demand for new technologies was also addressed--as in the purchase of several works in the burgeoning field of robotics. The allotment for reference materials was used for both new titles and to update standard sources: Dictionary of Medical Syndromes, Standard Mathematical Tables (update), Machinery's Handbooks (update), Encyclopedia of Chemistry, Jane's Aerospace Dictionary, and Psychiatric Dictionary (update). Also purchased were business management aids and sourcebooks, such as Gale's Small Business Sourcebook. The final portion of the reference allotment updated several heavily used industrial directories for the New England States.

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

FY 1985: Library materials acquired under the MURLs project served a different purpose than those purchased under the Regional Public Library Systems program which comprised most of the State funding necessary for State maintenance of effort. First, the majority of the materials purchased under the regional program were intended to supplement the reference collections of the local libraries in each of the regional systems. The libraries contacted the regional library for answers to questions that could not be supported by their local collections. Therefore, reference acquisitions tended to lean toward "quick, heavily used reference" materials. No material was purchased for its research value. On the other hand, MURLs-acquired materials have been purchased for the purpose of reference and research applications. They supplemented regionally purchased materials in that MURLs acquisitions were usually less heavily used, and in formats and collection areas not purchased with regional funds. (This will provide increased user access to more specialized information over a long span of time.)

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Boston Public Library	Commonwealth

The Boston Public Library served as the library of last recourse for reference and research services for the Commonwealth. It was supported by State funds by State law.

STATE: MICHIGAN

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	6a-6h	$197,773	9,258,584	2,158,120	23.3	$ 48,000 (carryover)
1985	6a-6h	580,864	9,116,000	2,074,707	22.8	132,500 (carryover)
1986	1a-1h	393,688	9,075,000	2,014,630	22.1	132,500 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Detroit	$14,306	$39,025	$39,025	State
Grand Rapids	5,218	14,606	14,606	
Warren	5,034	13,926	13,926	
Flint	5,020	13,872	13,872	
Lansing	4,760	13,217	13,217	
Sterling Heights	4,532	12,709	12,709	
Ann Arbor	4,560	12,617	12,617	
Livonia	4,532	12,528	12,528	

FY 1984 (carryover): The overriding objective of the Detroit Public Library (DPL) project was to develop a collection of consumer health materials suitable for the lay user. Evidence over several years has indicated a continuing and expanding interest/need in this area. A committee of the Detroit Public Library main and branch library staff, along with a librarian from the Health Science Library of Harper Hospital, compiled a consumer health information book list of over 400 titles recommended for a core collection in the field. The titles were selected through consultation with the subject specialist of the main library reference departments and the person from Harper Hospital. Professional reference tools were consulted as follows:

Reese, Alan. Consumer Health Information Handbook.
National Center for Health Education. Education for Health: the Selective Guide.
Health Information Library, PAS Publishing Co. 1984 Guide to Health Information.
Publishers Weekly, Library Journal, and Books in Print.

Committee librarians also visited local book stores, examined sample copies of newly published titles, and consulted the holdings of Wayne State University and the libraries of the Detroit Medical complex. The selected consumer health materials have greatly enhanced the health information collection of each agency involved. In addition to the vast improvement to 29 collections this grant has made, ILL activities have extended the benefits throughout the Detroit Associated Libraries Cooperative area and beyond because DPL serves as one of Michigan's five major research institutions in the State.

The Grand Rapids Public Library elected to use all of its MURLs grant to enhance general interest periodical reference service. As the largest public library in the Lakeland Library Cooperative, the demands placed on its periodical collection were very heavy. (The potential population served is nearly 900,000.) Project objectives included providing periodical articles on a timely basis as requested by Grand Rapids proper and the Lakeland Cooperative. The entire MURLs grant was spent for the purchase of general interest periodicals. At the beginning of this year's project, the library stated that statistics would be kept to determine the amount of use of the collection by the members of other public library cooperatives. In 1983/84, 841 requests for periodicals were filled by Grand Rapids. This was a 63 percent fill rate. The 1984/85 figures showed 970 requests filled in less than 12 months; a 65 percent fill rate. In-house quarterly statistics showed that use of the collection in 1984/85 included the filling of 14,921 requests for back issues of periodicals. The collection was heavily used by library patrons at the main library.

Warren is the third largest city in Michigan and represents almost one quarter of the population of the public library cooperative in which it is located. Library materials were available throughout Macomb County through ILL and reciprocal borrowing agreements. Heavy demand on the Warren Public Library collection led to the decision that this MURLs grant should be used to improve the microform reference collection. The reference staff at the Arthur J. Miller Branch thoroughly reviewed the library's microform reference needs for 1984/85. After a careful comparison of present holdings and future needs, materials were selected for purchase. A bibliography was distributed to the Library Cooperative of Macomb that listed the materials selected, processed, and added to the collection. The titles were also added to the Macomb Union List of Serials. In order to ensure that member public libraries were aware of these additions, the director prepared a memorandum to each member library and presented information relating to the MURLs grant at a Macomb County Library Director's meeting. A press release was also prepared for the local newspaper regarding the grant award. This MURLs grant successfully enlarged the microform reference collection of the Warren Library. Service to Warren's patrons, as well as to the cooperative, has been improved and expanded.

The slowly improving unemployment figures in Michigan continued to play an important role in the Flint area and surrounding communities. While a healthier automobile industry improved these figures, many jobs in related fields were lost forever and entry-level positions within the industry which offered a job from high school graduation through the retirement years were scarce. To help the community "cope" in this area, the Flint Public Library started the Career Corner. The materials and services offered varied widely, but the funds available through this MURLs grant were specifically earmarked for the acquisition of materials related to coping with unemployment. The goal here was to provide useful and supportive materials for those formerly employed in entry-level jobs and now laid off indefinitely and for those younger unskilled workers who have not been in the work force on a steady basis. The project focused on acquisition of materials useful for these populations and attempted to publicize the availability of the collection and services at sites where job seekers might be located. Items selected included tests for English and mathematics review books. Another facet of the project hit

upon job search strategies and skills. Books on interviewing skills, apprenticeship, and training programs were very popular. Two serials, National Job Market and Hunter, which provided up-to-date job listings, were also added to the Career Corner. A significant feature of the Career Corner was its design as a centralized collection. Previously, materials relating to career, unemployment and skill improvement were split between several departments creating an unnecessary barrier to patrons. All previously owned materials and all items purchased through this grant were pooled in a highly visible, easily accessible location on the first floor of the library. An attractive alcove in the general reading room was selected with special shelving added. A professionally-produced brochure, prepared for the Career Corner, was developed as part of a related LSCA project to inform Flint residents and cooperative member libraries of this new service. The Flint Public Library reported that the "use of the collection, jobs bulletin board, and job search newspapers was phenomenal." Public response was very good; so much so that a staff member was permanently assigned to maintain the collection and assist patrons. The library planned to continue operating budget support for the Career Corner.

The original goal for the MURLs grant to the Lansing Public Library revolved around the growing awareness of illiteracy. The library proposed to become involved in programming for both children and parents to address the problem of the reluctant reader. All programs and materials were to be (and in fact were) available to those residing in the capital city area. Library staff worked jointly with reading specialists from the Lansing School District to develop a five-session parenting workshop on improving children's reading skills. The workshop was designed to cover sources of childrens' reading materials, and help to improve reading/writing skills, storytelling skills, etc. The third session of the workshop featured the public library and was scheduled at two different locations (the Lansing Public Library main facility and the Jolly-Cedar branch) on different evenings to encourage participation. At this meeting parents and children attended; parents toured the facilities and became acquainted with the young readers' area while the children had a story hour and saw a short film. A portion of the grant funds were used to add a total of 250 titles, which fitted the project's aim of encouraging reluctant readers. These titles had been color coded to indicate reading levels. Parents at the workshop sessions were especially pleased with this system, and comments since have confirmed that this has been a helpful system. Attendees at the workshop were also informed about the "Building Your Reading Muscles" program to encourage children to do more reading. Children in attendance at the library sessions were signed up for this program and a number of adults and children received their first library cards. In total, 25 children actively participated in the reading program during its four-month length, checking out over 300 books. The one weak point in the parenting workshop was inadequate promotion for the program. Library staffing conflicts hampered the amount of public relations work that was done. While 15 adults participated, there was also interest expressed in another program in the fall of 1985. Librarians valued the experience because it gave them the opportunity to work cooperatively with reading specialists from the school district. The popularity of the color coding system for easy-read books has prompted an extension of this system to books already on hand in the library's collection. While there was a demand for another similar workshop involving the library, limited staff time forced amendments in the original grant proposal to expend remaining dollars in a different sort of activity. The balance of funds were used to add captioned video programs to the existing video collection. These items (43 titles) were necessary to address the needs of the hearing impaired. Prior to this time, the library was not serving this portion of its handicapped patrons at all.

The Sterling Heights Public Library was relatively new and very contemporary in design, but the library book budget has been unable to keep up in all the necessary areas of collection development. This MURLs grant was designated specifically to benefit older citizens in the Sterling Heights community, as well as those in the public library cooperative through the acquisition of large-print materials. At the beginning of this project, Dunn and Bradstreet reported that Sterling

Heights was one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Just one of many areas in which this growth has been reflected was in the fact that during FY 1985, three housing units opened for senior citizens. The collection of large print materials which were purchased with this grant, in combination with the library's previously owned titles, were designated for rotating collections for all three of the housing units and the main library. Each collection was made up of 200 large-print books. A total of 300 titles were purchased with grant funds. The collection at the Sterling Heights Library was as popular if not more so than those already mentioned. Monthly circulation figures averaged 700. Librarians found that users included not only senior citizens and/or physically handicapped patrons, but also adult readers just learning to read who found the large type faces less intimidating.

The Ann Arbor Public Library had a clientele covering both a wide geographic area and a broad range of educational backgrounds, information needs, and reading interests. The library acted as a main resource for the Huron Valley Library System serving a university populace, as well as a rural patronship through ILL. Both branches and the main library have large-print collections which have proven inadequate. (While only 6 percent of Ann Arbor's population is over the age of 65, removal of the university student group doubles that figure to a 1/10 ratio.) The goal of this project was to strengthen Ann Arbor's large-print collection and the specific objectives involved selection, acquisition, and distribution of materials during the grant period. While these large-print materials have met the needs of a specific segment of the population (those who are physically or visually handicapped) this reading problem had no age restriction. The newly enlarged collections were used, however, largely by older patrons. The project has been judged a success in that all monies awarded for the purpose were expended during the grant period and all materials were now in the field. The Ann Arbor large-print collection was expanded by 6 percent through the purchase of approximately 300 new books. To enhance community and cooperative-wide awareness of the expanded service, a descriptive flyer was prepared and distributed. An article in the local daily newspaper also covered the MURLs grant made from LSCA funds and its use in the community.

In order to keep abreast of the continuous improvements in new library technology, the Livonia Public Library needed to enhance its automated bibliographic system. This was to be beneficial to other public libraries in the Wayne Oakland Cooperative in that their access to the holdings of the Livonia collection would be greatly improved. The original proposal covered the purchase, in part, of two GEAC 8371 terminals. Grant revision changed that to one terminal and an electronic typewriter/printer. The library now had access to the 3 million volumes in the Wayne Oakland system through an improved automated circulation system. Beyond that, the system facilitated resource sharing, improved communication, and networking. The purchased terminal was used to input biographical and circulation information into the Wayne database. This improved inventory control and enhanced circulation monitoring. Since the installation of the terminal in the latter part of August, 1985, it has been used 191 hours. The system has also increased the amount of fines collected because notices have been automatically sent out after 30 days. Accordingly, fine revenues have increased substantially and the number of overdue books has been decreasing. The electronic typewriter/printer has been an asset to the library system. With its memory capabilities, it alleviated much of the clerical workload and repetitive work, both system-wide and cooperative-related.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
All MURLs serve as regional resource centers	State

FY 1984: The Detroit Public Library ($30,400) elected to split the monies awarded in this Title I grant to serve two needs; but while a portion of it was used to augment Detroit's MURLs grant dealing with the building of a large consumer health collection for 29 locations, more emphasis was directed toward the acquisition of historical periodicals. The library maintained a strong collection of early American periodicals which were heavily utilized by researchers in Michigan and other States. Many of these titles were maintained in the original hard copy and were in a state of deterioration. Using this grant money, the American Periodical Series III was purchased with the following objectives: 1) to provide microform copies of titles not owned by Detroit; and 2) to provide microform copies of titles owned by Detroit in hard copy only, for preservation purposes. The projected number of titles in the series which would represent titles not owned by the Detroit Public Library was 13. In addition, the projected number of titles of which Detroit's holdings were incomplete was 42.

The Grand Rapids Public Library ($11,088) elected to use its metropolitan library grant to enhance its periodical collection in the specific areas of the sciences, business, and the arts. The library's serials collection was in great demand from both community users and the Lakeland Library Cooperative through ILL. The entire amount was spent for the purchase of periodicals; the grant allowed a better financial base for the collections and although it represented only just a bit over 6 cents per capita in the City of Grand Rapids, the grant had a major impact on the library's collection. Over three hundred titles were purchased with funding. One of the major purposes of this type of LSCA grant was to recognize large public libraries in metropolitan areas as important resource sources. This was born out by statistics gathered at the main library which had 30 percent of its users and circulation from outside the city limits of Grand Rapids proper.

The original proposal for the Warren Public Library project ($10,696) involved updating its automated system, Computerized Library Services, Inc. (CLSI), which it shares with the Macomb Library Cooperative. Laser readers and side printers were to be added to the system. A rethinking of community needs, however, brought about a revision to address the needs of the library's reference collection. Present holdings were compared with currently advertised reference materials and standard reference bibliographies. As opposed to the MURLs grant approach, all materials selected for purchase were in print format. The titles added variety in subject coverage and included annuals, serials, encyclopedias, and single titles. Again, in order to inform other libraries in the cooperative of this new material, the director shared a listing of all titles added in a memorandum and encouraged reference questions to be submitted if the new sources could be of assistance.

The Flint Public Library ($10,668) has consolidated materials dealing with career change, unemployment, skill building, etc. in the main library's Career Corner. This metropolitan library grant allowed Flint to expand the breadth of their collection in the area of career selection, as well as increase the availability of information on careers in high demand. Emphasis in purchases was placed on information in all formats on careers, training and apprenticeship programs, college entrance exams, and the high tech careers. Many individuals consulted the collection who were seeking alternatives

to earlier career choices. Materials updating old skills to increase a person's marketability have been in demand by clerical workers. Useful titles in accounting, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing have been added. High tech materials included robotics, microcomputers, and word processing. Titles having to do with career change in mid-life have been in great demand and materials on starting large and small businesses as an alternative to unemployment are required. The job market as it related to older people was of growing concern. Titles such as Back to Work: How to Re-enter the Working World have been useful to older users and displaced housewives. GED and Armed Forces test books continue to outdistance all others in demand, but the employment/career picture in Flint became increasingly diversified, and an ample collection to meet informational needs of patrons essential. Grant monies were also used to cover some costs to develop, print, and distribute a brochure about the Career Corner to high school counselors in the county, training sites, and MESC offices.

The Lansing Public Library ($10,115) elected to use their metropolitan library grant to address the needs of several specialized clientele. In the planning stages, these groups included those with limited English-speaking ability, the elderly, and those with hearing impairments. With some revision, grant monies were used to reach Lansing's Asian population—those with only limited ability to speak/read English. Materials were also added to the library's collection oriented toward the needs of seniors and those with limited visual acuity. Just over one-half of this grant award was used to purchase new large-print titles. These books became a part of rotating collections which were used at the main library and the Jolly-Cedar branch, in the bookmobile, at specially maintained collections at several senior citizen centers, and at one of the city's hospitals. The addition of over 400 titles helped to keep large-print collections rotating regularly. Prior to planning uses for this grant, the need for other sorts of materials for readers with vision impairments became evident. Going beyond large-print books and magazines, grant money was used to add a basic collection of books on tape. The 76 titles have been well received, circulating heavily. Users included the expected audience, but attracted the general public also. Just over 100 titles were purchased with an Asian audience in mind. Vendors for this material proved more of a challenge to locate, but all material was received and cataloged prior to completion of the grant period. These new additions brought in new Asian library users.

The Sterling Heights Public Library ($9,710) facility was very much up-to-date, but its collection was inadequate to meet user needs. Staff evaluation helped to determine that the most profitable expenditure of metropolitan library funds would be in the area of added reference materials. Because of the rapid growth of the Sterling Heights population and the increase in library use, past purchasing/selection emphasis had been given to the development of the general library collection. The number of titles on the shelves has increased, but at the expense of obtaining more costly reference tools for both adults and youngsters. The grant facilitated the acquisition of 10 sets of encyclopedias of varying titles for both adult and younger users, 12 sets of multi-volume reference tools, and a large number of other significant reference titles. In addition, a Term Paper Topics collection was created to help students, and has proven to be a useful and popular resource. Materials were selected, both current and timeless, to assist students in preparing papers on "hot" issues. Materials were reserved for inhouse use only to ensure availability. While nearly all of the materials purchased with the metropolitan grant did not circulate, their availability in the library undoubtedly brought in more patrons. We have seen a direct correlation between these new materials and the fact that circulation rose 8 percent during the past year.

Clientele of the Ann Arbor Public Library ($9,691) represented a broad range in both geographic coverage, educational backgrounds, and information needs. In order to successfully meet patron needs, the library developed a number of specialized collections. This metropolitan library grant was to be split three ways to reach many user groups. The results of a needs assessment conducted prior to application for this grant were confirmed in evaluating the completed project. The overall goal of the project was to acquire materials and related equipment to strengthen the large-print, black studies, adult basic reading, foreign language, pre-school, and young adult collections. Grant budgeting allowed for flexibility of purchases between these categories; dollar-wise, the most emphasis was finally placed on board books and readers for children (over $5,000). Related equipment included a compact card catalog for the children's department and a sound filmstrip projector. A total of 570 books were purchased, as well as the support supplies necessary to ready them for the library. To ensure public awareness, an article appeared in the local newspaper covering the grant award and the special collections which would benefit.

Activities of the Livonia Public Library will be reported in the FY 1986 annual report.

STATE: MINNESOTA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULAITON	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84-6	$ 88,273	4,077,478	641,181	15.7	$13,859
1985	85-5	263,352	4,135,000	639,604	15.5	40,820
1986	86-5	180,270	4,162,000	624,238	14.9	40,820

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Minneapolis	$8,011	$23,560	$23,560	State
St. Paul	5,848	17,260	17,260	

FY 1984: The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center contracted with a professional conservator to restore and bind or rebind rare, valuable books. Supplies for special housing of paper and film copy were acquired. A photography service replaced or transferred all glass plate negatives in the collection of local interest photographs. Microfilm was acquired to replace bound volumes of Ladies' Home Journal.

At the St. Paul Public Library, a new position of bibliography was created. Procedures were established for collection evaluation. More than 600 books were acquired, mostly nonfiction, to fill gaps in the collection.

FY 1985: The annual report was not received as of 3/9/87.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	7	$ 54,428	2,520,638	202,895	8.0	$ 4,355 (carryover)
1985	7	163,695	2,569,000	204,195	7.9	12,932 (carryover)
1986	7	112,277	2,598,000	208,810	8.0	12,932

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Jackson	$4,355	$12,932	$12,932	State

FY 1984 (carryover): The Jackson Metropolitan Library System has always expended funds from its major urban resource library grant to strengthen its reference and resource material collection. This year the reference tool, Magazine Collection, was acquired to provide immediate access to periodical information.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Jackson Metropolitan Library System	State

FY 1985: This grant was approved by the MLC Board as the first payment toward a project which would ultimately have provide $100,000 toward an automated circulation system. The balance of project funding would be provided locally. Previous LSCA grants assisted the library to convert its holdings to MARC format. The ultimate goal was to make the system's collection accessible both to its own patrons and to the entire State through interlibrary loan. During FY 1985, $856 of the $20,000 first payment was expended. The automation consultant began the initial work to determine needs for the system. However, progress toward complete specifications for the bid announcement was almost immediately postponed. The director of the system, Jack Mulkey, advised the State Library that it would not be prudent to complete the bid specifications while several of the system's counties were debating leaving the system. Any change in the makeup of the system could materially change automation plans.

STATE: MISSOURI

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	9	$106,022	4,917,584	1,146,166	23.3	$24,703.13 (carryover)
1985	9	314,900	4,942,000	1,128,646	22.8	71,707 (carryover)
1986	9	215,898	5,008,000	1,121,431	22.3	72,000 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000 EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
St. Louis	$9,764.27	$27,449	$27,449	State
Kansas City	9,659.10	28,421	28,421	
Springfield	2,870.02	8,755	8,755	
Independence	2,409.74	7,170	7,170	

FY 1984 (carryover): The St. Louis Public Library used the funds to improve basic library resources in the area of classical literature and in the area of pure science. The purchase of the 463-volume Loeb Classical Library filled voids in the collection and replaced worn, illegible editions. The purchase of titles recommended in the American Reference Books Annual filled in areas in which the present science collection was insufficient to meet the needs of library clientele and also replaced outdated material.

The Kansas City Public Library expended funds to add popular materials of lasting value to its collection. Areas of the collection developed included how-to's, religion, medicine, plays, and the Sam's Photofacts series on videocassettes. New titles were added as well as replacing and enhancing existing materials in the retrospective collection.

The Springfield-Greene County Public Library used its share of the funds to purchase materials for its local history and genealogy collections. Both areas needed expensive materials, which this grant made possible.

The Independence Public Library used the funds to purchase high-interest, low-level materials to be placed in the branch libraries to serve the functionally illiterate.

STATE: MISSOURI (continued)

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library

All MURLs and St. Louis
County Library

FY 1984 (carryover): The St. Louis Public Library ($100,000) used funds for interlibrary loan salaries and to purchase material to strengthen Main as a resource library, especially in the fields of applied science, foreign fiction, history, and genealogy.

The Kansas City Public Library ($50,000) purchased materials for reference and Main Library resources, for an electronic security system, and as partial funding for the development officer position.

The Springfield-Greene County Library ($25,000) purchased materials to expand and develop its collection in the areas of technology, engine repair manuals, and reference materials of all kinds, particularly in the computer field.

The Independence (Mid-Continent Public Library) ($50,000) purchased high-interest, low-level reading materials for young people and adults who have trouble reading, and placed them in the ABE collection; replaced lost or damaged census microfilm; and purchased large-print books for nursing homes and rest homes in the three-county area served by the Mid-Continent Public Library.

The St. Louis County Library ($50,000) purchased materials about business, real estate, and advertising; new titles in technical manuals, such as television, radio, auto mechanics, and household mechanics; microfilm and microfiche including current and retrospective; business periodicals which are indexed; foreign language books; and audio materials.

STATE: NEBRASKA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84.7	$ 33,846	1,570,096	486,187	30.9	$33,846
1985	85.7	101,250	1,589,000	505,897	31.8	38,923
1986	86.7	69,428	1,606,000	512,665	31.9	39,000

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Omaha	$22,000	$25,300	$26,000	State
Lincoln	11,846	13,623	13,000	

FY 1984: The Omaha Public Library applied for funds to purchase microcomputer hardware and software to improve statewide use of their resources. This equipment was to be used internally to improve library operation. It was also to be used eventually to tie into an automated library system. Lincoln and Omaha have developed plans to automate their library systems in a joint venture. Funding for this effort has not yet been appropriated.

The Lincoln City Libraries had originally applied for funding for an automated library system incorporation with Omaha. When local funding for the system was not allocated, Lincoln amended the request to the purchase of a microcomputer and software. This microcomputer will be used for both database searching and interlibrary loan purposes.

FY 1985: The State library agency arranged grant support for Nebraska's two urban public libraries during FY 1984/85. The following actions were undertaken which met objectives of the State Plan: 1) development of a plan for use of urban resource library funds, and 2) negotiation of terms and funding for the urban resource libraries. MURLs funds were awarded to the Omaha Public Library for purchase of books, records, and audiovisual equipment for the Art and Music Department at the Main Library. The Lincoln City Libraries used MURLs funds for the purchase of microcomputer equipment and software, and a subscription to Wilsonline.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: NEVADA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURL OBLIGATIONS
1984	4	$18,157	799,554	265,430	33.0	$6,900, $11,257 (carryover)
1985	445	55,818	876,000	286,335	32.7	6,995, 11,257 (carryover)
1986	7	39,201	911,000	288,842	31.6	6,995, 11,257 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000 EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Las Vegas	$11,257 (carryover)	$11,257 (carryover)	$11,257 (carryover)	southern Nevada
Reno	6,900	6,995	6,995	northwest region; State

FY 1984: The Washoe County Library of Reno purchased materials needed to support libraries in the northeast region of the State.

FY 1985: The Clark County Library of Las Vegas purchased library materials and met the goal of increasing the collection of materials available for southern Nevada.

The Washoe County Library purchased materials to enhance the collection and serve the northwest region and indirectly the entire State, through the statewide borrowing network.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Both MURLs and Elko County Library	State

STATE: NEW JERSEY

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	8	$159,270	7,373,538	796,951	10.8	$17,201 (carryover)
1985	8	473,243	7,427,000	789,182	10.6	50,163
1986	7	324,695	7,515,000	783,664	10.4	21,295

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Newark	$17,201	$50,163	$21,295	Regional or State
Jersey City	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Paterson	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Elizabeth	-0-	-0-	-0-	

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FY 1984 & 1985: The Newark Public Library served as the major urban resource library in the State and purchased foreign language materials in Portuguese, Italian, German, and Spanish for adults and juveniles.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
The Newark Public Library received additional funding as a State Resource Center.	State

FY 1985: Elizabeth ($45,245), Jersey City ($93,986), Newark ($70,020), and Paterson ($58,652) received funds for literacy materials, restoration and preservation of materials, microfilm and microfiche, research/reference materials, and foreign language materials.

STATE: NEW MEXICO

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	7	$28,608	1,300,188	331,767	25.5	$15,000
1985	7	87,104	1,367,000	341,978	25.0	21,776
1986	7	60,859	1,424,000	350,575	24.6	21,776

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Albuquerque	$15,000	$21,776	$21,776	State

FY 1984: The Albequerque Public Library purchased an IBM microcomputer with compatible printer and a 10-drawer microfiche storage cabinet. The microcomputer was used to fill interlibrary loan requests for magazine articles and to provide machine-readable records to be incorporated into a union list.

FY 1985: The popular periodicals center at the main library, the Albuquerque Public Library (APL) system, was a central access point to paper and microform copies of popular magazine articles. The project has been LSCA-funded since its beginning. Its objectives were to increase citizen and library access to the materials and respond to periodical-related questions. Holdings were available to all State citizens. Albuquerque Public Library staff did research, copied information, and mailed it free of charge. In 1984-85, the collection contained 510 titles and 53,754 pieces of microforms. The center handled 17,751 walk-in or telephone inquiries. Interlibrary loan requests at Albuquerque Public were not distingished by format but the library agreed to record ILL requests for periodical materials in the future. The holdings list has been manually updated and distributed to 26 agencies in the state. Records were converted to machine readable format to be integrated into APL's Computer Output Microform (COM) catalogs and, eventually into a statewide union list. The library was preparing an informational brochure to publicize the project.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: NEW YORK

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARY (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
						(carryover)
FY 1984	1B	$ 377,688	17,565,458	8,138,433	46.3	$ 99,381, $107,441
FY 1985	1B	1,119,356	17,567,000	8,136,802	46.3	518,262
FY 1986	7	768,366	17,735,000	8,101,739	45.6	503,879

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
New York	$73,773	$170,140	$170,140	State
Buffalo	10,341	29,722	29,722	
Rochester	6,204	23,148	23,148	
Yonkers	4,136	20,957	20,957	
Syracuse	4,136	18,765	18,765	
Albany	2,068	14,383	-0-	
Brooklyn	59,380	132,012	132,012	
Queens Borough	46,784	109,135	109,135	

FY 1984: The New York Public Library purchased 2,636 items and entered them into the Metropolitan Interlibrary Cooperative System (MILCS) online database to enhance the indepth subject collections and foreign language collections at the central library for the branch library system.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased 660 items to strengthen and update the collections of the Science and Technology Department and the Business and Labor Department.

The Rochester Public Library used MURLs funding to search OCLC to do original cataloging and inputting of the central library's shelf list.

The Yonkers Public Library strengthened its reference collection in the fields of business and technology.

The Onondaga County Public Library of Syracuse purchased 64 videocassettes of quality not generally available to the public through video rental stores.

The Albany Public Library purchased items to replace losses in the area of urban problems and in literature of black culture.

The Brooklyn Public Library purchased 3,000 items for the reference collections of the library's 9 major divisions.

The Queens Borough Public Library acquired materials to bolster the local history holdings of its Long Island division, preserved fragile items in the local history collection, and purchased Corporate and Industry Research Reports for its business collection.

FY 1985: The New York Public Library enriched the systemwide central library collections and services, used not only for residents of the immediate urban area, but the entire surrounding region served by the library.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased the following: cassettes and phonographic records, and materials on consumer health information, technology, directories, small business, urban development, social problems, natural history, botany, zoology, black studies, book publishing and printing, fiction, and art.

The Rochester Public Library purchased materials in engineering, psychiatry, medicine, child care, travel, music scores, art, architecture, photography, interior decorating, education, anthropology, psychology, real estate, investments, sales, foundation grants, social issues, associations, storytelling, children's authors and illustrators, and information storage and retrieval.

The Yonkers Public Library served as a regional reference center in the fields of business and technology and through purchases was able to provide ready and timely access to a large and diverse collection of periodicals, provided access to telephone directories throughout the United States, and by telephone reference made the information available to other libraries and individuals within the region.

The Onondaga County Public Library of Syracuse purchased materials in the literature-in-English collection, 800's and fiction, inclusive of primary text, criticism, and theory.

The Albany Public Library used funds to replace lost titles as revealed by the automated circulation system.

The Brooklyn Public Library improved the reference collections in the children's room, youth services, art and music, history, languages, literature/fiction division, science and industry, social science, and the education/job information center.

The Queens Borough County Public Library enriched the collections of the central library in the areas of foreign language, children's literature, science and technology, the social sciences, music, literature and literary criticism, local history, newspapers, and facilitated public copying of the central library's resources on roll microfilm.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	13	$127,742	5,874,489	853,060	14.5	$30,000 (carryover)
1985	13	383,526	6,019,000	877,608	14.6	60,000 (carryover)
1986	13	264,315	6,165,000	904,846	14.6	60,000 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Charlotte	$6,000	$12,000	$12,000	State
Greensboro	6,000	12,000	12,000	
Raleigh	6,000	12,000	12,000	
Winston-Salem	6,000	12,000	12,000	
Durham	6,000	12,000	12,000	

FY 1984 (carryover): Grants of $6,000 to each of the 5 qualifying libraries were made in the carryover year, and the funds were expended as follows:

The Charlotte Public Library purchased 288 book titles on subjects for which the public library holdings were inadequate to satisfy interlibrary loan requests.

The Greensboro Public Library purchased large print books and Dun's Market Identifiers.

The Raleigh Public Library purchased 800 titles of popular adult nonfiction as requested by patrons.

The Winston-Salem Public Library purchased 16mm films and educational videocassettes to lend locally and to neighboring libraries.

The Durham Public Library purchased multi-media bi-fokal kits and equipment (2 slide projectors and 2 slide/synchronizer recorders) for the Older Adult and Shut-in Service. Adult new readers and replacements and additions of titles were identified. The library also acquired microfilm of the Durham Sun and the Carolina Times.

Although the libraries were able to strengthen a variety of subject areas and collections with these grants, they did not reach the stated project objective of increasing their interlibrary lending by 5 percent over the previous year; however, the increase was 1.4 percent.

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None designated by the State.

Metropolitan libraries: The five eligible municipal libraries ($104,532) received per capita enrichment grants to help them establish, maintain, and improve services to one or more of the target groups or one or more of the priorities and purposes of the 1984 LSCA Amendments.

STATE: OHIO

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-7-85	$231,639	10,797,579	2,434,769	22.5	$220,749 (carryover)
1985	I-7-86	686,383	10,772,000	2,391,689	22.2	220,752 (carryover)
1986	I-7-87	467,032	10,752,000	2,343,155	21.7	231,639 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Cleveland	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667	State
Columbus	53,740	53,740	53,740	
Cincinnati	36,596	36,599	36,599	
Toledo	33,819	33,819	33,819	
Akron	22,469	22,469	22,469	
Dayton	19,458	19,458	19,458	
Youngstown	Declined	Declined	Declined	

FY 1984 (carryover): MURLs grants were made to six of seven eligible Ohio public libraries; one chose not to participate. Projects undertaken by the recipients were designed primarily to enhance the specific collection areas identified by the libraries. As a result of this project, two newspapers in Dayton and two in Toledo were indexed for better accessibility. Photography items of historical interest were preserved and made accessible in Toledo. In Cleveland, 1,918 videocassettes were added to the collection, helping to raise the general circulation in the branches that housed them. The Cleveland Public Library also did a survey yielding a profile of videocassette users which will be useful in future planning both in Cleveland and other libraries. The Akron-Summit County Public Library added 6,412 volumes of adult new reader materials that resulted in 979 circulations during the one quarter when the count was taken. Although the high technology and cultural arts materials which were the focus of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County program arrived late in the project year, it was estimated that the 5,000 patrons access objective was obtained. The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County produced nine instructional video tapes designed to assist patrons in making more effective use of the library.

The program identified 282,400 users directly served by the project but the potential beneficiaries were the citizens of the State. As statewide resource centers, the materials obtained by these libraries under the MURLs program were available to all users in the State. This was achieved through their participation in OCLC, which assists the major public libraries in locating materials for non-OCLC members.

STATE: OHIO (continued)

There were delays in achieving full implementation of the projects. These were due in part to the unavailability of some materials, staffing problems, late starts, and more time needed than anticipated to complete some procedures. Overall the MURLs project achieved its objective by strengthening the capability of those public libraries to meet the information needs of persons within the service area as well as statewide.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: OKLAHOMA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	VII	$ 66,618	3,025,566	764,132	25.2	$16,787
1985	VII	205,558	3,226,000	803,014	24.9	51,184
1986	VII	143,990	3,298,000	817,707	24.7	51,184

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Oklahoma City	$8,897	$27,281	$27,281	State
Tulsa	7,890	23,903	23,903	

FY 1984: The grants continued services to users in the designated regional area but outside the tax base. The money was expended upon materials. Both libraries participated in the statewide interlibrary loan networks.

FY 1985: The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) expended its $27,281 grant for additional materials to serve outlying sectors of the service area. Tulsa City-County Library's grant of $23,903 continued library services to residents outside its legal service area and developed plans for future services based on the availability of these funds.

The department became aware that these funds should more specifically target special collections, and planned to modify contracts with these libraries for FY 1986.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: OREGON

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE 'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-MURL-21/22	$ 57,153	2,632,843	472,007	17.9	$10,260
1985	I-85-6	170,003	2,668,000	471,239	17.7	30,027 (carryover)
1986	I-86-7	115,627	2,674,000	467,463	17.4	30,027

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Portland	$7,950	$23,419	$23,419	State
Eugene	2,310	6,608	6,608	

FY 1984: The two participating libraries provided statewide interlibrary loan services.

FY 1985: Activities will be reported in the FY 1986 annual report.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
FY 1984	XVI	$254,862	11,867,718	2,335,029	19.6	$135,206 (carryover)
FY 1985	7	756,921	11,879,000	2,303,135	19.4	202,809 (carryover)
FY 1986	7	517,189	11,901,000	2,270,656	19.0	202,809 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR			
City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Philadelphia	$75,989	$118,440	$118,440	State
Pittsburgh	44,494	62,263	62,263	
Erie	10,296	15,413	15,413	
Allentown	4,427	6,693	6,693	

FY 1984 (carryover): The $75,989 in MURLs funds granted to the Free Library of Philadelphia was allocated to three central library departments for the purchase of major microform replacement backfiles. The departments and their allocations were as follows: the Microforms and Newspapers Department (MAN) - $48,840 for the replacement purchase of a backfile microfilm collection of the New York Times (1881-1961); the Government Publications Department - $19,129 for a microfiche backfile of the Congressional Hearings of the 86th and 88th Congresses (1959-1964); and the Mercantile Library - $10,020 for a microfiche backfile of Moody's Investor's Service (1952-1983). Several factors entered into the decision to select the above named departments and the specific microform titles. In the case of the MAN Department, heavy public use of the New York Times microfilm, daily wear and tear, and damage to existing film caused by old equipment necessitated the replacement of this important microfilm collection. The acquisition of the Congressional hearings on microfiche permitted the Government Publications Department to update an important resource through 1964, and to replace paper copy with fiche, which will free much needed stack space. One of the major goals of the Free Library's Comprehensive Plan for the 80's: Goals, Objectives, Priorities and Strategies focused on the upgrading and strengthening of the business and general circulating collections of the Mercantile Library. In-person and written staff evaluations have identified specific areas of concentration. The replacement of the paper copies of a 30-year backfile of Moody's with microfiche was a major step in the upgrading and enhancement of the Mercantile Library's heavily used business collection. In all cases paper copies made from the new microforms were available for interlibrary loans.

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh purchased and made available materials by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Erie Public Library used funds to help with expensive continuations that small local libraries were not financially able to purchase. These materials were purchased and made available by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Allentown Public Library was a resource center for an area with a business and residential population of more than 300,000. At any given time, half of the people in the main library resided in communities outside Allentown. Reference use was consistently high and became increasingly complex. To continue to serve well as a center-city resource center, the Allentown Public Library developed a standing plan for keeping reference resources current and broadly representative of area interests. MURLs funds were used to help with expensive continuations that small local libraries found prohibitively expensive and to purchase those works of general interest that fell outside the budget of the local library. Examples included the new Grove's Encyclopedia of Music, Fishbern's Medical Encyclopedia, and Magill's Survey of Short Fiction/Survey of Long Fiction. In addition, the Allentown Public Library accepted all area requests for computer-based reference searches.

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NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: The two libraries listed below served as resource centers, although they were not designated as such by the State.

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Free Library of Philadelphia	State
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	

STATE: RHODE ISLAND

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	2	$20,496	947,154	156,804	16.5	$3,382
1985	2	60,724	953,000	155,717	16.3	9,898
1986	-	41,587	962,000	154,148	16.0	9,898

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Providence	$3,382	$9,898	$9,898	State

FY 1984: The Providence Public Library entered bibliographic data on its periodical holdings into its automated circulation system database. This enabled local public library users to access, by the online database or a printed list, information on periodicals owned by the Providence Public Library. The strength of this project was that local public library users were able to find out what periodicals were held by the library. In addition, by having access to such information regional library centers were able to fill requests for periodical articles in a more effective manner.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
FY 1984	III-C	$ 68,034	3,119,208	101,208	3.2	$20,000
FY 1985	III-C	205,622	3,227,000	101,457	3.1	20,000
FY 1986		141,641	3,300,000	-0-	-0-	-0-

CITIES OVER 100,000	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR			
City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Columbia	$20,000	$20,000	* -0-	State

FY 1984: In the past, the Richland County Public Library (Columbia) had used its MURLs grant to acquire books for the business reference collection. In FY 1984, because of requests from the public and a desire on the library's part to expand the business collection into other formats, the acquisition of audio and video tapes was begun. Approximately 200 audioand videocassettes were purchased in areas of business, management, banking, law, marketing, accounting, and personnel management. The collection ranged from those based on popular books such as The One Minute Manager and Winning Through Intimidation to instructional cassettes such as How to Make Better Decisions and Understanding and Managing Stress. The cassettes were made available to Richland County residents through normal library procedures and to residents of the neighboring counties of Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, and Sumter Counties through interlibrary loan to their county libraries. The response from the library users and staff to the casettes on business topics was very positive. Workshops were sponsored, bibliographies were prepared, and a prize-winning newsletter was created to make the business community in Richland County and surrounding areas aware of the services offered by the library.

FY 1985: The Richland County Public Library used its $20,000 MURLs grant to continue the purchase of audio- and video-cassettes. Approximately 200 additional titles were acquired in the areas of accounting, banking, business management, law, marketing, and personnel management. Cassettes purchased for the collection ranged from those based on popular books such as Power! How to Get It: How to Use It and Twenty-Two Biggest Mistakes Managers Make to instructional cassettes such as How to Open a Restaurant and No Nonsense Delegation. The cassette service was publicized through

* Not eligible as the city of Columbia's population was less than 100,000 in FY 1986.

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

newspaper articles and through articles in library newsletter. Letters were sent to officers of 30 companies in the area informing them about the collection. Copies of the annotated list of cassettes were made available to various businesses. Also, copies of this list were bound and sent to participating libraries and a master list was maintained at the main library in Richland County. Due to the number of titles in the collection, the list was prepared on an Apple computer so that new titles could be easily added.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: TENNESSEE

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	I-B-3	$ 99,241	4,590,870	1,446,602	31.5	$94,558
1985	7	296,677	4,656,000	1,444,326	31.0	94,558
1986	7	203,413	4,717,000	1,449,221	30.7	94,558

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Memphis	$23,639	$23,639	$23,639	Regional
Nashville-Davidson	23,639	23,639	23,639	
Knoxville	23,640	23,640	23,640	
Chattanooga	23,640	23,640	23,640	

FY 1984: The MURLs funds were used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

FY 1985: Funds were used to add to the regional visuals capacity of Tennessee libraries.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Memphis	State
Nashville-Davidson	
Knoxville	
Chattanooga	

FY 1984: The Area Resource Centers (ARC) were designed to be a continuing program to provide improved library service outside metropolitan areas of the State. Each library received $80,000 (a total of $320,000 for the 4 libraries) to provide answers to reference questions from regional and local libraries; books not available locally; photo duplication of needed materials; subject lists for distribution; and in-service training to county and regional library staffs. More than 36,000 requests for information, books, and articles were sent to the ARC system by public libraries outside

STATE: TENNESSEE (continued)

the metropolitan areas of the State. The number of reference questions submitted and answered was up 18 percent. Of the 9 libraries that did not use the Area Resource Centers in 1984, 4 do not have a telephone in the library, all are open very few hours per week, and all but 1 are less than 1,500 square feet in size. It was difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that required ARC support.

Each ARC had immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs quickly verified bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan and located materials. The four metropolitan public libraries in which the Area Resource Centers were located supplied 87 percent of the total fills.

Current acquisitions of 41 Tennessee libraries were being input to the OCLC database, and retrospective collections of the State's major resource libraries were being added, providing an extensive online catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs could draw. The State agency was studying the effects of OCLC/SOLINET on ARC and the possible activities of ARC in the evolving statewide network.

STATE: TEXAS

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
FY 1984	12	$316,007	14,229,793	5,737,059	40.3	$127,351 (carryover)
FY 1985	7	976,752	15,329,000	6,281,828	41.0	400,468 (carryover)
FY 1986	7	686,409	15,989,000	6,563,953	41.0	400,468 (carryover)

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Houston	$37,250	$110,008	$110,008	State
Dallas	21,115	60,171	60,171	
San Antonio	18,351	52,213	52,213	
El Paso	9,933	28,373	28,373	
Fort Worth	8,991	25,589	25,589	
Austin	8,074	23,469	23,469	
Corpus Christi	5,412	15,688	15,688	
Lubbock	Declined	11,258	11,258	
Arlington	3,744	11,665	11,665	
Amarillo	3,489	9,904	9,904	
Garland	3,248	9,497	9,497	
Beaumont	2,751	7,872	7,872	
Pasadena	2,624	7,778	7,778	
Irving	Declined	7,287	7,287	
Waco	2,369	6,515	6,515	
Abilene		6,649	6,649	
Odessa		6,532	6,532	
Laredo			Ineligible	

STATE: TEXAS (continued)

FY 1985 (FY 1984 carryover): Thirteen public libraries participated in the MURLs grant program. The libraries received grants totaling $127,351 to purchase library materials that would improve their ability to serve persons residing outside their tax-supporting political subdivisions. Two libraries (Lubbock and Irving), which qualified for a MURLs grant, declined participation in the program for FY 1985. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicated that a total of 12,851 volumes of library materials were purchased with MURLs grant funds. As part of its grant application, each MURL set one or more objectives for service to non-residents during the grant year. By the end of the project year, the objectives had brought about the following results:

Objective	Number of Libraries Setting Objectives	Number of People Served
Number of persons making in-library use of collections and services.	8	680,484
Non-resident use of reference services by phone or mail.	6	743,163
Circulation to non-residents.	2	94,659

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: UTAH

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	IV	$ 32,536	1,461,117	163,033	11.1	$15,000
1985	6	100,103	1,571,000	163,893	10.4	20,000
1986	6	70,385	1,652,000	164,844	9.9	20,000

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Salt Lake City	$15,000	$20,000	$20,000	State

FY 1984: Funds were used for interlibrary loan activities and the purchase of books.

FY 1985: The MURLs project for FY 1985 was designed to strengthen the business and science collection and the humanities collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The library has been a net leader in the interlibrary loan network of Utah. All libraries in the State were eligible to benefit from interlibrary loan services rendered through the network. The expansion and strengthening of the State's largest public library book collection helped maintain the Salt Lake City Public Library as the link pin for retrospective interlibrary loan requests. The growth of networking in the State has increased the demands upon the largest public library in the Intermountain West. The acquisition of materials was based upon the interlibrary needs identified through data collection during FY 1983. The specific titles selected were based upon the collection development plan of the city library. The project was evaluated in terms of the number of books purchased and the number of interlibrary loan requests received and filled by the city library. The regional area defined for the MURLs project was contiguous with the entire State. The range of population served, therefore, included all age, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. This also contributed to the meeting of such legislative priorities as service to persons of limited English-speaking ability, residents of State institutions, physically handicapped, older persons, and residents of urban areas, and rural areas with inadequate library service.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: VIRGINIA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	84-8	$116,432	5,346,499	1,438,412	26.9	$31,320
1985	85-7	349,500	5,485,000	1,473,924	26.9	94,016
1986	86-7	241,694	5,636,000	1,636,000	27.1	

CITIES OVER 100,000 — EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Norfolk	$31,320	$31,338	$31,338	State
Virginia Beach	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Richmond	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Newport News	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Hampton	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Chesapeake	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Portsmouth	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Alexandria	-0-	31,338	31,338	
Roanoke	-0-	31,338	31,338	

FY 1984: The Norfolk Public Library used funds to purchase microfilmed back issues of 73 magazines as well as Barron's Business Weekly and The Washington Post. Reference books were also purchased.

FY 1985: The Norfolk Public Library purchased major reference titles such as the Book Review Index 1965-84, the Biography and Genealogy Master Index, and Variety Film Reviews. It also purchased the Kentucky census records on microfilm. New equipment to assist interlibrary loan operations included four telecopiers.

The Alexandria Public Library purchased books to augment the business, management, high technology, and foreign language collections.

The Roanoke Public Library purchased three microcomputers to assist with circulation demands, and six microfilm readers for patron access to the periodicals collection.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: WASHINGTON

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	VI	$ 90,574	4,130,233	823,647	19.9	$18,023 carryover
1985	5	272,463	4,276,000	823,331	19.3	47,327 carryover
1986	5	187,143	4,349,000	931,256	18.8	47,327 carryover

CITIES OVER 100,000

City	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Seattle	$10,814	$28,396	$28,396	State
Spokane	3,749	9,844	9,844	
Tacoma	3,460	9,087	9,087	

FY 1985: The FY 1984 MURLs program was carried over to FY 1985. While the grants were awarded and the contracts signed in FY 1984, the funds were not expended or obligated until FY 1985. The objective of the program was to continue access to the collections of the major urban resource libraries for the citizens of the State of Washington. The qualifying libraries were Seattle Public and Tacoma Public.

The Seattle Public Library answered approximately 147,000 on-site reference questions and approximately 80,000 telephone questions from non-residents, and provided 5,103 interlibrary loan items to other agencies.

At the Spokane Public Library 26.7 percent of on-site reference requests at the Main Library were non-residents, 37.7 percent of telephone questions at the Main Library were from non-residents, and 19.8 percent of the interlibrary loan requests at the Main Library were from non-residents.

At the Tacoma Public Library 25 percent of on-site reference requests and 17 percent of telephone questions were from non-residents. Fifteen hundred non-residents were eligible for interlibrary loan services.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: WISCONSIN

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	85-180 and 182	$101,730	4,706,195	806,828	17.1	$16,469 (carryover)
1985	86-26 and 28	302,348	4,745,000	804,149	16.9	95,240 (carryover)
1986	87-NA	206,458	4,766,000	791,556	16.6	95,240

CITIES OVER 100,000

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
Milwaukee	$9,130	$74,288	$74,288	Regional
Madison	8,090	20,952	20,952	

FY 1984 (carryover): The Milwaukee Public Library purchased ($8,090) three cathode-ray terminals (CRTs), and related communications equipment were purchased to enable personnel at the Central Library and two branches to query the online circulation system for holding information and patron eligibility. While most online circulation systems available today provide these features, the Milwaukee system was developed 15 years ago and was not designed with those functions in mind.

The Madison Public Library conducted an after-school program for latchkey children. Some of the aspects of the program were difficult to measure, but the project administrator determined (in some cases through sampling) the following: 1,152 children attended the various programs; 45 percent of the children attending did not have a parent at home; 75 percent of the children were 6-8 years old; and 10 percent of the children were "new" library users. Word-of-mouth and brochures were effective in publicizing the program. A positive aspect of the project was the contact established with school Instructional Materials Center directors. A major difficulty was targeting latchkey children without labeling them negative If children could not walk to the library, transportation was a problem.

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS: None

STATE: PUERTO RICO

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES (MURLs)

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NUMBER	SHARE OF EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES OVER 100,000	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	MURLs OBLIGATIONS
1984	7	$ 69,644	3,196,520	919,261	28.7	$52,992 (carryover)
1985	7	206,769	3,245,000	919,261	28.7	69,644 (carryover)
1986	-	141,902	3,270,000	1,020,226	31.1	69,644

CITIES OVER 100,000

	EXPENDITURES BY YEAR			
City	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Population Served
San Juan	$52,992	$69,644	$69,644	Commonwealth
Bayamon	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Ponce	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Mayaguez	-0-	-0-	-0-	

FY 1984 (carryover): With the assistance of the MURLs grant the resources of the Puerto Rican collection at Carnegie Library and Ponce Library were made available through interlibrary loan to residents of San Juan, Carolina, Hato Rey, Loiza, Toa Alta, Toa Bajo, Valle Arriba Heights in Carolina, and Fair View in Trujillo Alto. Seven hundred ten new titles were selected and purchased for a total of 7,755 new books to enrich the collections. One thousand thirty-two books were processed and distributed by Carnegie Library (972) and Ponce Library (60).

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS:

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
San Juan Public Library	Commonwealth

Appendix E: Public Library Construction

TABLE: SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES

FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNDER THE

EMERGENCY JOBS ACT—PUBLIC LAW 98-8

(As of February 1, 1987)

STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	STATE	ST&LOCAL	TOTAL(FSL)
ALABAMA	1,119,784	1,637,539	28,000	1,665,539	2,810,283
ALASKA*	168,586	405,893	-0-	405,893	574,479
ARIZONA	73,329	67,680	-0-	67,680	141,009
ARKANSAS	275,780	352,640	-0-	352,640	628,420
CALIFORNIA	4,199,600	9,674,843	-0-	9,674,843	13,933,943
COLORADO*	549,224	1,415,855	-0-	1,415,855	2,196,039
DELAWARE	165,799	68,110	-0-	68,110	233,909
FLORIDA	200,000	452,781	-0-	452,781	652,781
GEORGIA*	855,999	2,334,872	1,549,353	3,884,225	4,740,224
IDAHO	276,160	283,862	-0-	283,862	488,022
INDIANA	186,050	381,482	-0-	381,482	537,632
IOWA	491,081	564,657	-0-	564,657	1,054,748
KANSAS	330,689	402,688	-0-	402,688	733,377
KENTUCKY*	883,123	665,625	-0-	665,625	1,548,748
LOUISIANA*	953,298	1,463,932	-0-	1,463,932	2,417,230
MAINE	67,346	79,982	24,180	104,162	171,508
MASSACHUSETTS	167,460	758,920	-0-	758,920	926,380
MICHIGAN	2,583,874	2,302,654	-0-	2,302,654	4,194,133
MINNESOTA	333,178	446,215	-0-	446,215	890,473
MISSISSIPPI*	616,645	433,393	-0-	433,393	1,050,038
MISSOURI	805,943	1,477,300	-0-	1,477,300	2,284,243
MONTANA	219,357	344,643	-0-	344,643	564,002
NEBRASKA	160,997	290,123	-0-	290,123	451,160
NEVADA*	314,849	516,109	-0-	516,109	830,958
NEW HAMPSHIRE	75,130	74,299	-0-	74,299	157,942

STATE	FEDERAL	LOCAL	STATE	ST&LOCAL	TOTAL(FSL)
NEW JERSEY	133,861	164,227	-0-	164,227	298,088
NEW MEXICO*	363,431	296,880	-0-	296,880	660,311
NEW YORK	970,520	396,541	-0-	396,541	1,328,264
NORTH CAROLINA*	985,616	6,029,093	215,900	6,244,993	7,230,609
NORTH DAKOTA*	193,413	165,736	-0-	165,736	359,099
OHIO	971,097	1,406,867	-0-	1,406,867	2,417,965
OKLAHOMA	382,148	727,749	-0-	727,749	1,109,897
OREGON	682,135	1,041,146	-0-	1,041,146	1,723,281
PENNSYLVANIA	1,428,507	3,019,563	-0-	3,019,563	4,448,070
SOUTH CAROLINA*	776,416	2,372,792	499,278	2,872,070	3,648,487
SOUTH DAKOTA	29,241	30,932	-0-	30,932	60,173
TENNESSEE	484,225	309,877	-0-	309,877	794,102
TEXAS	1,770,543	6,995,362	-0-	6,995,362	8,765,905
UTAH*	313,746	676,773	-0-	676,773	990,519
VERMONT	240,223	162,211	-0-	162,211	396,849
VIRGINIA	161,000	178,172	-0-	178,172	339,172
WASHINGTON	644,861	3,008,781	-0-	3,008,781	3,653,642
WEST VIRGINIA	642,477	523,643	324,859	848,502	1,491,579
WISCONSIN*	1,278,804	3,800,342	-0-	3,800,342	5,079,146
WYOMING*	173,544	327,855	60,000	387,855	561,409
PUERTO RICO	800,551	155,776	258,003	413,779	1,214,330
TOTAL	29,499,650	58,686,415	2,959,573	61,645,988	90,782,578

* Federal Closeout

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